FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 24, 1846. [NO. 1503.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY E. J. HALE,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
G. & H. McMillan

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, at their OLD STAND next door to Messrs. J. Huske & Son, an entire

New Stock of Staple & Fancy
DRY GOODS.

Viz: Sup. blue, black and olive brown Cloths; blk and fancy Cassimeres; sup. Satin and Cassimere Vestings; Drap d'Ete; Earlston and Muslin Ginghams; printed and Organdy Muslins; shaded Barages and Ombra Barages; black and colored Silks; Book and Swiss Muslins; Jaconet and Cambrics; Black and Blue-black Crape; Black and blue Alpaca Lustre; Lace and Cambric Edgings and Insertings; Cambric and Muslin Skirts; Ladies' Corsets; black and colored Cravats; Italian Cravats and Scarfs; Irish Linen; Brown Holland and Silesia; brown and bleached Shirtings; Linen and Cotton Diaper; Linen and Cotton Checks for Coats and Pants; Brown Linen and Drillings; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Linen Cambric ditto; Silk and Cotton Hose and half Hose; Ladies' sup'r Kid Gloves and Mitts; Gentlemen's white and colored Kid Gloves; Florence Braid, Lace, and Triangle Bonnets; Fringes and Ribbons; Children's Leghorn and Gypsey Hats; Beaver, Leghorn, Palm-leaf, and Panama Hats. Also, a great variety of Boots and Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with a great many other Goods, too tedious to mention. As the above Stock is entirely new, it is well worthy the attention of country Merchants to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as the above Goods will be sold low for Cash.

March 17, 1846. 2-6w

20 HHDS. and Tierces MOLASSES,
10 Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted sizes,
10 boxes Tin Plate and Wire,
6 doz. Collins' Turpentine, and Chopping Axes.
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 16, 1846. 2-tf

Agency Cape Fear Steam Boat Company,
March 11, 1846.

THE CAPE FEAR STEAM BOAT COMPANY, having thoroughly overhauled and put in order the favorite Steamer, Cotton Plant, and being now building a new Steamer of the most approved style, peculiarly adapted to the low stages of the River, are prepared to give dispatch to Goods for Fayetteville, and the interior, on the most favorable terms. The keel of a new Steamer has been laid, which will soon be completed, of such light draught of water as to suit all stages of the River, and which in lightness of draught, WILL NEVER BE SURPASSED.

Goods will be received and forwarded promptly, through Wilmington, free of all charges for Storage, Drayage, Wharfage and Commissions; and will be delivered at Fayetteville, free of Commissions. Goods can be stored there, up town or at the river, as shippers may desire.

The Cape Fear Steam Boat Company are determined to carry Goods on as favorable terms as any other Company; and from the long experience of their Agents at Wilmington and Fayetteville, have no doubt of giving their friends entire satisfaction.

☞ Letters addressed to the Agents, at either Fayetteville or Wilmington, will meet with prompt attention.

E. W. WILLKINGS,
Agent at Fayetteville.
ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Agent at Wilmington.
[2-3w

COLOGNE WATER.

OF superior quality, for sale by the gallon, quart, or bottle, by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
March 17. 2-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.
Wilmington, March 13, 1846. 2-3w

LANDS FOR SALE.
1100 and 1200 Acres on Black River and on Black Mingo, Cumberland county, N. C.

TO be sold in Fayetteville, before the Court House, on the 1st Monday in May next, over ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES on Black River, below Smily's Falls—the remotest point probably not more than three miles from good landings on the Cape Fear, and a level way.

ALSO, more than 800 acres on Black Mingo, about eight miles from the landing below Smiley's Falls.

These lands are all in forest, and chiefly valuable for Turpentine and Tar, with some ton timber. The former tract has a capital winter range for cattle, the latter a more productive soil. A resurvey will soon be made.

Persons desiring to buy are referred to Thomas Johnson, Esq. near Averasboro', who will shew said lands. For further information as to title, &c., apply to Mr. George Shepherd of Fayetteville.

Terms will be declared on day of sale.

ROBERT G. EDWARDS,
Attorney for the heirs of R. H. & M. C. Draughon.
March 14, 1846. 2-ts.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Angus Shaw and Malcom Shaw *vs.* John B. Kelly and Alexander McCaskill.

In Equity—Original Bill to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander McCaskill, one of the Defendants in the above cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, for the said Alexander McCaskill to be and appear before the Honorable Judge of the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Samuel C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and 70th year of American Independence.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 2-6w

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

5 BBLS. PRIME CIDER VINEGAR, White Lead, pure, extra, and No. 1, Chrome Green, Litharge, Venetian Red, Turkey Umber, and other colors.

—ALSO—

An assortment of SUMMER HATS.
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 17, 1846. 2-3w

288 HHDS., 59 Tierces, 6 Barrels, prime Cuba MOLASSES, landing from Brig Sam'l Potter, and for sale by
BROWN & DEROSSET.
Wilmington, March 14, 1846. 2-3w

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.—PLEASE READ IT.

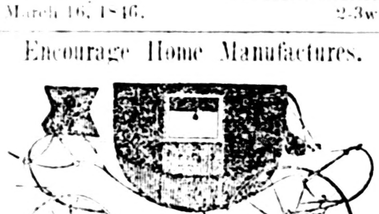
The following letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell, Mass. but speaks the uniform language of hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried, and therefore know how to appreciate Jayne's Expectorant.

LOWELL, Mass. Jan. 27, 1844.

Mr David Jayne:—Dear Sir.—I have used your medicine, (so universally known by the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT,) in my practice for a number of years, and can most truly say, that I have been more successful in the use of that as a mild, safe and thorough EXPECTORANT, than of any which I have ever used. It is the best for the following obvious reasons. It does not if given in proper doses, occasion a disagreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs and prostrate the system, like most other Expectorants in common use, nor does it abate the appetite of the patient, like other nauseating medicines, which have been used by the faculty. In a word it is nearly or quite the thing which has been sought for by many of the faculty for ages gone by.

I remain yours, &c.
LUTHER BRIGHAM, M. D.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 16, 1846. 2-3w.

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

LIME.

300 CASKS of Fresh THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Jan'y 19. 94tf

ANOTHER PROOF.

Mr. Mason—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in informing you that the bottle of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC which I obtained from you last October, has proved most satisfactory and successful. For nearly a year previous to using the Tonic, my hair had been falling out, and had become very thin and weak—and for about six months I was very much affected with Scalded Head, the sores covering almost the entire head; after using the Tonic for about two months, my head was completely cured, and my hair fully restored, and is now growing finely. Respectfully your's, &c.

SAMUEL W. VAN FLEET.
Somerville, January 24, 1844.

WHOOPING COUGH AND CROUP.—To Parents: *Jayne's Expectorant* is without exception the most valuable preparation in use, for the above diseases. It converts Whooping Cough into a mild and tractable disease—shortens its duration more than one half, and produces a certain and speedy recovery. From half to one tea-spoonful will certainly cure CROUP in infants and young children, in half an hour and an hour. The lives of hundreds of children will be saved annually by always keeping it on hand, ready for any emergency.

For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
March 10, 1846. 1-3w.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

M'ALLISTER'S Ointment, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Gray's Ointment, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Moffat's Bitters, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 9. 1-tf

L O S T.

ABOUT the 20th of January, 1846, a large Calfskin POCKET BOOK, in which there were the following Notes, viz.—

One note on John D. Watkins, for $135, given in Sept. 1844, due the 1st of January, 1845.

One note on William J. Cox, for $50, given in January 1845, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on William Knotts, for $46 93, given in January 1846, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on John M. Smith and Vincent Parsons, Jr., for $44 22, given some time last Fall, due the 1st of January, 1846; subject to a credit of $5, some time in January 1846.

One note on Benjamin Jernigan, for $7 02, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on William E. Spencer, for $21 70, due some time in the year 1845.

One note on George Jernigan, for about $10, due some time last Fall.

One note on Albert Stretor, for $18, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on Dwight Hays, for $35, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on Allen C. Ingram, for $11 69, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on Reuben Henry, for 8 or 9 dollars, due some time in 1844 or '45.

One due bill on Reuben Henry, for $1 62½, due the 1st of January, 1845.

One note on Calvin Waddill, for $8 74, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on George M. Mendendall, for $5 88, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One small note on Eli Liles, Jr., amount not recollected.

One small note on Angus M. Livingston, amount not recollected.

Two or three small notes on Edward C. Morton, amounts not recollected.

There was in the Pocket Book several other notes and valuable papers, not recollected. There was also between $50 and $100 in money. Among the money lost, was two $7 bills, &c.

I will give $30 reward to any person who will return the Pocket Book, with all its contents, to me, at Sandy Point, Anson county, N. C.; or I will give $20 to any person who will deliver the notes and papers without the money.

All persons are forewarned not to trade for the above notes, &c. &c.

CALVIN C. COX.
Anson County, Feb'y 26, 1846. 1-4w

GREATER
"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
B. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.
March 10, 1846. 1-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

5 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
3 cases Canton Preserved Ginger,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 cask Port Wine,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee.
Also, an assortment Umbrellas and Parasols.
For Sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Baltimore and Wilmington PACKETS.
REGULAR LINE.

THE new packet schooner "WILMINGTON," Farson, master, will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on 15th March, and the "FAYETTEVILLE" will sail on 1st April. These vessels will perform alternate regular trips thereafter. For freight or passage (having superior accommodation) apply to

WILLIAM MASON, 88 Spear's wharf, Baltimore, or to
BROWN & DeROSSET,
Agents in Wilmington.
March 5, 1846. 1-8w

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge—360 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and 400 acres thickly wooded. It courses the River about one and a fourth miles. Possession given now or by the 20th December next. There is a crop of Rye and Oats sowed. I would also sell horses and mules to attend the crop, and provisions for hands. Also, stock Hogs and Cattle, Carts and Wagons, and furnish four or five hands to 1st Jan'y next. I would also sell four Negroes.

My object in selling off is to change my business. Liberal time given on payments.

WM. S. LATTA.
March 10. 1-tf

NOTICE.

COL. George D. Boggan is my constituted Agent to attend to all unsettled business which I may leave in Anson.

T. WADDILL.
Wadesborough, March 10, 1846. 1-4w

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by
E. J. HALE.

CANDIES! CANDIES! CANDIES!
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
J. J. RICHARDSON,
No. 12 Market St., Philadelphia,

CONTINUES TO SELL his very superior **STEAM REFINED** Fancy Candies at 12½ cents per pound, wholesale, and the quality defies competition. J. J. R. begs customers and dealers to place no reliance on what is told them by those opposed to the *Cheap System*, derogatory to the character of his goods, as it is the only method by which they can induce people not to try an article that will give them better satisfaction than the one they are using, at 25 *per cent. less price*. The sale last year amounted to nearly 100,000 pounds, and not a complaint made.—My arrangements now are such as will enable me to manufacture 150,000 lbs. per annum. Call or send an order, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.

No. 12 Market Street, Philadelphia.
March 6, 1846. 1-3m

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.
Nov. 16. 85-tf

LADIES' FAIR.

THE Members of the Sewing Society of Marion Village will hold a FAIR, at the Academy, on Tuesday Evening the 24th of March, where a numerous variety of beautiful Fancy Articles, and Refreshments of every description, will be offered for sale. The Express Mail will also be received at the Post Office, where none will be disappointed. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Doors opened at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon. Admittance 25 cts.; Children half price.

Feb'y 21. 1500tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to his OLD STAND, Corner of Green St. and Market Square, where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers, and any who will favor him with a call.

H. LEETE.
Jan. 27, 1846. 95-tf

NEW BOOKS.

NOS. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Harper's New Miscellany, containing Denby's Philosophy of Mystery, Holmes's Life of Mozart, Dick's Practical Astronomer, 1 vol. each, and Life of Com. Paul Jones, 2 vols. at 50 cents a vol.

Kernock, by Eugene Sue, 13 cents; Swift's Tale of a Tub, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition, 25; Shaw's Architect, 5 50; and a variety of Boys' and Girls' Books, School Books, &c.

Just received by
E. J. HALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for two Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John McArn, in room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r
of John McArn, dec'd.
Fayetteville, March 2, 1846. 1500-3m

GROUND BLACK PEPPER,

SALERATUS, Mace, Starch, Nutmegs, Indigo, Cinnamon, Sallad Oil, Ground Ginger, Cloves, Matches, Cayenne Pepper, Barley, Castile Soap.

ALSO, a fresh supply of that choice LONDON GROUND MUSTARD,
At Hinsdale's Drug Store.
Feb. 15. 98-tf

To Southern and Western Merchants.
Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar WAREHOUSE,
No. 17 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

LINTON & WOODWARD, (successors to Sam'l Woodward & Co.) invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers to their extensive Establishment, where they will find a large and complete assortment of James River Honey Dew Cavendish TOBACCO. Also, 800,000 Havana and American CIGARS, viz: Regalias, Casadoras, Lanoraras, Labellas, Ugoes Delictos, Principes, &c. Turkish, Spanish, and common Smoking Tobacco.

☞ They would especially ask attention to their SCOTCH SNUFF, manufactured expressly for dipping. Also, a large assortment of Maccaba, Rappee, Congress, and other Snuff. Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, and Pipes of various shapes and sizes.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 96-2m

10 DOZEN fine Old White Port WINE, for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 20, 1845. 91-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THOMPSON, PANCOAST & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 40 Market St., Philadelphia,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all articles in their line of business, which they are determined to sell at much lower rates than they have ever been offered in any market.

PATENT MEDICINES AND ESSENCES, of all kinds, constantly for sale at reduced prices.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND WINDOW GLASS, at manufacturers' prices. It is only necessary for Country Merchants and others to call, and satisfy themselves of the advantages of purchasing at No. 40 Market Street.

T. P. & Co. are also Agents for the celebrated *Indian Vegetable Balsam*, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Phila. March 6, 1846. 1-3m

Irish Potatoes and Onions.

18 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES,
10 ditto Northern ONIONS, for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Jan'y 19. 94tf

Splendid Lotteries.
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 12 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 28, 1846.
PRIZES.

$25,000, 10,600, 4,000, 3,000, 2,200, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

12 DRAWN BALLOTS OUT OF 66.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of	22 Wholes,		$140 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	55 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	27 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us

Address,
J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Feb'y 21, 1846. 99-3dpd

BOTANIC MEDICINES.

LOBELIA, African Cayenne Pepper, Composition Powders, Nervine, Slippery Elm, Jamaica Ginger, Extract Dandelion, Powdered Bayberry, Number Six, &c. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 21. 99tf

MOLASSES.

52 HHDS. MOLASSES, just received and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Jan'y 19. 94tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have this day received a general assortment of

Ready-made CLOTHING,

Consisting of Over-Coats, Frock and Dress Coats, Pants, and Vests. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 26. 95tf

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED of the growth of 1845, for sale by the ounce, quart, or paper, by
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 2. 1500tf

30 DOZEN WEEDING HOES, slightly burnt, for sale very low, by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb'y 9. 97tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 10. 97tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

This medicine has in many thousand instances brought health and returning vigor to the weak and languid frame. Its operation extends itself to the remotest transactions of the general system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting vessels.

The blood contains the elements of the whole animal structure—flesh and fibre, glands, muscles, tendons, the nails, the hair, and even the bones themselves, are all sustained by the blood. Well, then, may it be called the stream of life. In proportion to the purity of fluid will be that of the substance into which it is continually changing. Corrupt blood instead of producing healthy flesh, is likely enough to develop sores and ulcers. When these appear, whether in the specific form of scrofula, in all its multiform and disgusting shapes, or eruptions in all their disfiguring variety, rheumatism, bilious disorders, general relaxation and debility, and a host of complaints arising from disordered secretions, there is no detergent, it is believed, that will so rapidly neutralize the virus in the blood from which they spring and effect a radical cure, as this preparation.

The following is an extract from a letter just received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c. and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BAILEYSBURG, Va. Dec. 18th, 1845.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla my sufferings were almost past expression, my throat was completely ulcerated. I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper: and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended into my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved and my throat is now well, I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as I ever was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

WINSTED, Conn. Aug. 5, 1845.

A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: About six weeks since I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, and was then suffering from Scrofula in its most virulent form. I had nine running ulcers, and had lost the use of one arm, and the disease caused such intense pain in the head, that three physicians told me I could not live—that there was no help for me.

I informed them there was one medicine would help me, and that was Sands' Sarsaparilla. My physician seeing my confidence was so great, sent you a certificate, and I commenced taking the Sarsaparilla. Its use produced immediate relief: my head is now well, and my arm, which had been useless, I can now sew with, and my health is rapidly improving. Many people hearing of my case, have come some six and nine miles to see me; and some have taken the Sarsaparilla after witnessing its wonderful operation on me. One lady told me last week, it was doing great things for her; and there are three or four in this place that are taking it, and our merchants find a very ready sale for Sands' Sarsaparilla. Yours, most respectfully,

CORDELIA CADY.

"Truth is Stranger than Fiction."—Let the Facts Speak for Themselves.—The following certificate is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once, it will do again.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass. Sept. 23d, 1845.

This may certify that my son, now aged seventeen, has been for ten years afflicted with the scrofulous humor. At the age of seven years he had the measles, which probably caused this humor to make its appearance in a most singular way, covering his body from his head to his feet with small tumors.—I consulted a Doctor of Medicine, and he examined him three days in succession, and not understanding his case, advised me to consult Dr. Rogers, of New-York, I then being a resident of that city.—After a long and critical examination, having more than thirty other medical gentlemen with him at the time, he pronounced it Scrofula, or King's Evil.—The child was then prescribed for, and commenced taking medical drugs from that time. He grew worse until June of 1837, and then his bones became affected in consequence of the mercury that had been given him. A piece of bone came away from his under jaw, in the first place, as large as an English walnut, a piece from his forehead as large as a sixpence, and a piece from near the crown of his head. It then went to the back and side, and discharged in three places. From thence to one of his limbs, separating, in consequence of the ulceration, the muscles and cord from the bones of the ancle joint on the back part. He had at one time fifteen running sores or issues from the glands of the throat and those places I have mentioned. In 1840 I lived in Portsmouth, N. H. and he was attacked with a Rheumatic Fever, which settled in one of his hips which swelled as large as three of the other. Being under medical treatment, they gave him laudanum until he lost his reason. Then I became alarmed and sent for a Thomsonian. His medicine helped his hip and restored his reason.—The third time he was attacked with this fever in 1842, when hearing of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla, and being perfectly satisfied that all other medicines had failed of effecting a cure, I sent and procured six bottles, and by the time he had taken it all I considered him well. Those places healed—he became bright and lively—color came to his face and lips—from that time till the Fall of 1844, his complaints never troubled him. At that time he became deaf, which continued until last March, when his right eye became affected; from that to the left eye, covering the sight of the eye so that he was in a great measure deprived of sight.

Knowing that Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla was the only medicine that had ever done him any good, I applied to Mr. Fowle, Apothecary at Boston, for more. He has taken fifteen dollar's worth, which has removed the humor from his eyes and hearing, and he now appears to be cured, and radically so: I verily believe all this latter trouble might have been avoided if I had continued thoroughly the use of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla when he was under the influence of the medicine the first time.

These are the simple statements of the facts of the case, and I feel it my duty to make those facts known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in like manner: feeling a full conviction the cure has been effected solely from the effect of this invaluable medicine.

HANNAH W. BECK, 228 Main-st.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, October 13, 1845.—Then personally appeared the above named Hannah W. Beck, and made solemn oath that the above certificate, by her subscribed, and statements therein contained, are true. Before me,

JAMES RICE, Justice of the Peace.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

Feb'y 21, 1846. 99-tf

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

THE CAPTURED SLAVE SHIPS.

We have announced the arrival at Philadelphia of the slave-ship *Pons*, captured on the coast of Africa by the sloop-of-war *Yorktown*, Capt. Bell. In the Union of Saturday night is published the following official account of the capture. The Pons arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, in charge of Lieut. Cogdell, of the Yorktown, and a prize crew of ten men. She brought in four prisoners, Portuguese, who were found on board at the time of her capture. We agree with the National Intelligencer that it is devoutly to be hoped that all, of whatever country, who shall be convicted of having been engaged, whether directly or indirectly, in the inhuman affair, may be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

It is remarkable that within the same week three vessels should have arrived in our ports as prizes to the American squadron for having been engaged in the slave-trade—viz: the *Pons*, above mentioned, captured by the *Yorktown;* the *Panther*, a prize of the same vessel, which arrived at Charleston on Monday; and the *Robert Wilson*, a prize of the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, which reached Charleston on Thursday.

We congratulate the officers of our Navy, engaged on the coast in the perilous war against these enemies of the human race, that their vigilant efforts have been rewarded with so much success. They will receive the thanks of the whole country.

OFFICIAL.

United States Ship Yorktown,
KABINDA, (Africa,) Dec. 16, 1845.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I addressed a letter to you on the 30th ultimo, giving an account of the capture of the American barque Pons, of Philadelphia, with eight hundred and ninety-six slaves on board, a duplicate of which I now enclose. I was so anxious to despatch the vessel in the shortest time for Liberia, in order to land the slaves, and relieve them from their miserable confinement, that it was not in my power to give you a more particular account of this vessel. I will now endeavor to do so, and also state some facts which have since come to my knowledge.

The Pons, under the command of James Berry, was at anchor at Kabinda for about twenty days before she took on board the slaves, during which time she was closely watched by her Britannic Majesty's brig Cygnet, Commander Layton. At about nine o'clock on the morning of the 29th November the Cygnet got under way and stood to sea. Immediately Berry gave up the ship to Gallano, who commenced getting on board the water, provisions, and slaves; and so expeditious were they in their movements, that at eight o'clock that evening the vessel was under weigh, having embarked nine hundred and three slaves. Instead of standing directly to sea, she kept in with the coast during the night. At daylight they were off Kacengo, about twenty-five miles to the north of Kabinda, when they discovered the Cygnet in the offing. They immediately furled all their sails, and drifted so near the shore, that the negroes lined the beach, in hope of a shipwreck. They continued in this situation until meridian, when, finding they had not been discovered, they set their lower sails in order to clear the shore, and as the Cygnet drew off from the land, they afterwards set their more lofty ones. Two days afterwards we captured her. Her crew consisted of Spaniards, Portuguese, Brazilians, and some from other countries, and although continuing under the American flag, with probably American papers, not one American was on board.

As I could not despatch her the evening of her capture, she kept company with us that night. The next morning I regretted to learn that *eighteen* had died, and one jumped over board. So many dying in so short a time, was accounted for by the captain in the necessity he had of thrusting below all who were on deck and closing the hatches when he first fell in with us in order to escape detection.

The vessel has no slave deck, and upwards of *eight hundred and fifty* were piled, almost in bulk, on the water casks below; these were males; about forty or fifty females were confined in one-half of the round house cabin on deck; the other half of the cabin remaining for the use of the officers. As the ship appeared to be less than three hundred and fifty tons, it seemed impossible that one-half could have lived to cross the Atlantic. About two hundred filled up the spar-deck alone, when they were permitted to come up from below, and yet the captain assured me that it was his intention to have taken *four hundred more* on board if he could have spared the time.

The stench from below was so great that it was impossible to stand more than a few moments near the hatchways. Our men who went below from curiosity, were forced up sick in a few minutes: then all the hatches were off. What must have been the sufferings of these poor wretches when the hatches were closed? I am informed that very often in these cases, the stronger will strangle the weaker; and this was probably the reason why so many died, or rather were found dead, the morning after the capture.—None but an eye-witness can form a conception of the horrors these poor creatures must endure in their transit across the ocean.

I regret to say that most of this misery is produced by our own countrymen; they furnish the means of conveyance in spite of existing enactments; and although there are strong circumstances against Berry, the late master of the "Pons," sufficient to induce me to detain him, if I should meet him, yet I fear neither he nor his employers can be reached by our present laws. He will no doubt make it appear that the "Pons" was beyond his control when the slaves were brought on board. Yet, from the testimony of the men who came over from Rio as passengers, there is no doubt the whole affair was arranged at Rio between Berry and Galana before the ship sailed. These men state that the first place they anchored was at Onin, near the river Lagos, in the Bight of Benin; here they discharged a portion of their cargo, and received on board *a number of hogsheads or pipes filled with water.* These were stowed on the ground tier, and a tier of casks containing spirits were placed over them. *They were then informed that the vessel was going to Kabinda to load with slaves.*

On their arrival at the latter place, the spirit was kept on board until a few days before Berry gave up the command, covering up the water casks in order to elude the suspicions of any cruiser. For twenty days did Berry wait in the roadstead of Kabinda, protected by the flag of his country, yet closely watched by a foreign man-of-war, who was certain of his intention: but the instant that cruiser is compelled to withdraw for a few hours, he springs at the opportunity of enriching himself and owners, and disgracing the flag which had protected him.

As we are short-handed, I have shipped those men, much to their gratification, who came out as passengers in the Pons from Rio to Kabinda, in order that their testimony may be taken should Berry be in the United States on our return, and committed for trial. I have landed the balance of the prize crew here, with the exception of one who died of coast fever a few days after he came on board this ship.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. H. BELL, Commander.

To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,
Secretary of the Navy of the United States,
Washington city.

Broiled Mackerel.—Somebody who signs himself "Ohio," tells the following about a Congressman formerly of that State:

The venerable Gen. H—— was for several consecutive years returned to Congress, and as the hotels and boarding-houses at Washington city in those days were all pretty much on a par, or rather below par, the members were in the habit of occupying, year after year, the same rooms. The table of Gen. H's boarding house (which was kept by a widow lady who had two daughters) was regularly furnished with stereotyped dinners, and at one end of the breakfast table there always appeared a *broiled mackerel*. Gen. H., whose seat was near the fish, had gazed so frequently upon it, (for it never was touched except by the cook) that he knew it "all by heart."

Now, if the distinguished Representative had any one *peculiar* virtue, it was an affectionate desire to make every person and every creature around him happy.

Well, in the course of time, Congress adjourned, and Gen. H. paid his bill to the widow and got ready to start for home. The stage stood at the door, and then the old gentleman showed the goodness of his heart. He took the widow by the hand and pressing it bade her farewell, then kissing the daughters, said he would like to see them in Ohio and furnish them with good husbands, &c., but even this was not all. The black boys, who stood along the wall, were not forgotten, and grinned as he handed each a silver dollar; and as he passed around the breakfast table, which was not yet "cleared off," he saw his old friend the *mackerel*. The tears came into his eyes and raising it by the tail with his thumb and finger, parted with it saying, "*Well, good bye, my old boy, good bye! you and I have served a long campaign together, but* (wiping his eyes) *I suppose we shall meet again next winter—good bye!*" The old gentleman rapidly left the house, and jumping into the stage, rattled off, and fortunate for his ears, the widow never saw him again.

The Women of the Revolution.—A bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature for granting a pension to an old lady named Eve Cary, of Westmoreland county, and from the following interesting facts, she richly merits it.

It appears that during a tremendous attack upon Hannahstown fort, in Westmoreland county, by a large party of Indians, British and Tories, in the summer of 1778, Eve Cary distinguished herself by extraordinary bravery.

The garrison were frightened and about to yield, but Eve declared they should not give up. She inspired the men with courage, and the women with fortitude, assisted in loading the guns, made bullets for the men, and by her active exertions, contributed largely in successfully resisting the murderous assault, by which many were saved from a horrible butchery. Eve's father and two brothers had been killed by the Indians, only a few days before the attack on Hannahstown fort. Her conduct throughout, showed that she possessed the most indomitable courage—a quality, however, by no means rare among the women of Revolutionary times. Eve is now old, infirm and poor.

A German Joke.—In Germany, the Austrians bear the reputation of being particularly stupid, and those with the Bavarians, the reputation of being the authors of all the foolish remarks current in the country. On one occasion a party of Austrian hussars being in the city of Cologne, a captain of the regiment strolled into the Cathedral, where, falling into conversation with one of the officiating clergy—a canon of the cathedral—he put to him the following query:—

"What is the difference between a priest and a donkey?" The clergyman, unwilling to commit himself by any verbal answer, merely shrugged up his shoulders in a negative manner.

"Ah! ah!" exclaimed the captain, "I knew you couldn't tell; it is this: donkey wears the cross on his shoulder by nature and the priest by profession."

The canon, faintly applauding the joke, asked in return "the difference between an Austrian officer of hussars and a donkey?" After considering a few minutes, the captain declared his inability to tell, and the priest replied:

"Nor can I, for I can perceive no difference whatever!"

MR. CALHOUN ON THE QUESTION OF NOTICE.

The Baltimore American gives the following sketch of Mr. Calhoun's remarks, in the Senate, on Monday the 16th, on

THE OREGON QUESTION.

This subject now came up, when Mr. Calhoun rose and said—

The question was whether notice should be given at the end of the year. Having been connected with the negotiation he should say nothing of title, as it would be exceedingly indelicate for him to do so. He should say nothing either calculated to offend any one.

All must perceive that the aspect of this question had changed since the meeting of Congress. The President's message declared that "no compromise which might be made" ought to be accepted. The President further said that at the end of one year the time would come when we must either assert or abandon our claims to the whole of Oregon. He was obliged to admit, however, that there was a fair inference to be drawn that if the British Government would renew the offer of 49°, direct or substantially, it would be accepted.

Mr. Calhoun said he was opposed to notice, because it would not produce compromise, while others were ready to oppose the notice if it would produce compromise. Between war and compromise, Senators upon the one side chose the former, while he and his friends were in favor of compromise because they did not regard our title to the whole of Oregon as clear and unquestionable. He thought the subject was a proper one for compromise and for a friendly adjustment of the territory in dispute.

Mr. Calhoun thought the construction of the message did not warrant any conclusion of a pacific character. The President in his message had directed that we should vindicate our claim to the whole of Oregon by an appeal to arms and not in any other form whatever. He did not believe that the President intended to intimidate England by recommending the notice, for his own good sense must have taught him that it would have produced a directly different effect.

Nor did he concur with Senators who thought it unwise that the Convention should never have been entered into at all. That Convention was to be made or war would have ensued. England would not compromise the question upon 49, and we were obliged, therefore, to make the offer.

He hazarded nothing in saying that there was a large majority in this body who were for compromise—honorable compromise—upon this question.

The British Government and the Prime Minister of England were undoubtedly in favor of compromise, and upon the basis of the line which had been once proposed by us and declined by England. The declaration of Sir Robert Peel ought to produce its effect upon our Government and lead to a renewal of negotiations which was now the great obstacle in the way of an amicable settlement of this question. He trusted indeed that information had gone to Europe, though he had no official information of the fact, which would lead to an amicable compromise of this question.

When the message was delivered there was no hope of compromise, but there was hope now. All must see it—all must feel it. It was the highest consistency now to compromise this question. There were different ideas of consistency. Some gentlemen would adhere to one thing always, no matter what the circumstances. Some would adhere to men whether their principles changed or not. But what would you think of the physician who would prescribe calomel and nothing else through all stages of the disease. You would pronounce him a quack, as you must those men who would not moderate their action by the circumstances that time had brought.

He hoped that his friends who went for the whole of Oregon had themselves changed their opinions since the meeting of Congress. They saw a divided party, and a divided people, and a divided opinion. Did it then become them to give the notice, to refuse compromise, and to claim the whole of Oregon? He appealed to his friends as patriots to decide this question. In regard to notice he should oppose it unless given in a modified form.

The House Resolution he could not vote for, because it was equivocal in its character. If notice was given, let it be given in a plain and meaning manner, so that the President and the world could understand what was meant by it. He was inclined to give the notice in such a form as was recommended by the Resolutions of the Senator from Georgia,—but he held his vote subordinate to another question, which was that the question should be settled peaceably and without an appeal to arms. He was resolved to do nothing which would prevent an amicable adjustment of the whole question.

Mr. Calhoun then vindicated his consistency and the position he took in 1843. He was then for adhering to the convention and thought the time had come for abiding by it. Oregon was easy for us to colonize, and difficult for England to colonize. To England the territory was of comparatively no value, not so much as New Zealand, while the colony itself was 20,000 miles off or nearly the circumference of the globe. We emigrated like the Tartars, by families, and at comparatively no expense.

All was going on well, but the times had changed. The people of Oregon went there to avoid high duties, and would be alienated from us by any other principles than free trade. Our laws should be most cautiously extended over this people. They had an indefinite capacity to govern themselves, and it was highly proper that they should do so.

It had come now to a point that we must have compromise upon this question. The time had come, in a word, when the basis of this compromise must be forty-nine. He tried to resist this in 1843, and to pursue the American policy that every man must see now ought to have been pursued. His friends who were for extreme measures had been forced into this question without due reflection.

I am for compromise and against war. I have no unmanly fears upon the question, and I may appeal with confidence to my past history that I am governed by no such fears now.

Though wars are necessary, I regard peace as a positive good and war a positive evil. As a good I defend peace, and will oppose war as long as it would be honorable. If we went to war for the whole of Oregon, or all or none, the end might be that we should come out with none.

If we went for Oregon it would be a contest for empire, and Oregon would be lost sight of. No good would come of war to the people of Oregon or to any body else. Should we lose the territory the people in Oregon would suffer beyond calculation. If we compromised upon 49, not one of our people would lose their property.

But as a national measure he was for compromise. Though war should give us Canada and all of Oregon, still he should be opposed to war. The work of war would accomplish a mighty social and political change. There was no power which could do us so much good in peace and so much harm in war as England, and the good and evil were every way reciprocal.

He believed that a war would plunge us deeply in debt. Seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars would be its cost at least, all to meet the cost of this useless war. We should be overwhelmed with debt as we were in the Revolution.

A war would be the death of State rights, and forever establish a military despotism. Losses of property and losses of life would come also from war:—but these were nothing, for time could remedy all this. As the friend of humanity, civilization and progress, he was for peace. How then could men who were Democrats *par excellence* be in favor of it, when banks and paper money were its smallest consequences.

Steam and Electricity were the modern inventions not before applied to war. The United States and England were now, through their mighty commerce, diffusing blessings over the world. The world as well as we were to be sufferers from war. Let peace continue and the time would come predicted by poets and philosophers when there should be war no more.

Peace was preeminently our policy; other nations might resort to war to obtain greatness, but we were great already—a nation covering twenty three degrees of latitude. Our great mission was to occupy this wide domain with a virtuous population—to spread towns and cities over the whole surface. War was but an impediment in this great work. Establish Peace, and time under the guidance of a wise and cautious policy would effect all.

A "wise and masterly inactivity" would prove profound wisdom with us. Time would effect every thing. We had a growing population of 600,000 a year, and it would be a million soon. Before some of the young Senators were as gray as he was we should have a population of 45,000,000. Before another generation we should have eighty millions extending from ocean to ocean.

Mr. Calhoun closed with some remarks personal to himself about Texas. He contended that Texas was not a Southern question in any respect. But if he had pursued a policy different in the one case from the other, he had acted with a view of securing the greatest good of both. In both cases he desired to avoid war. Time would have lost Texas to us, while it would have given us Oregon.

HIGH TREASON.

We congratulate the country that the crime of High Treason has at last been defined with a clearness and precision which will no longer leave any room for mistake. The illustrious expounders of the law who have hitherto endeavored to explain the character of this offence must give way to a new luminary of legal science, in the person of Mr. Douglass, a Member of Congress from Illinois. This gentleman, when at home, is a Judge, we understand, and that will add force to the opinion he has oracularly pronounced in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The following extract we take from the Union of Friday last:

> "Mr. Douglass again referred to the speech of Mr. Polk in the House of Representatives in 1827, in favor of the line of 54 degrees, and maintained that who traced the duty of [illegible] occupied by him from that period down to his inaugural address, in which he had declared our title to the whole of Oregon 'clear and unquestionable.' But when Mr. Polk came into office, he found a protocol signed, pledging his government to the principle of compromise pending that negotiation. Left in that fact, which committed him during that one negotiation, Mr. D. would, before this, have pronounced that proposition of 49 degrees [illegible] as he had pronounced the scheme of 49 on the part of Mr. Clay. He still understood Mr. Polk, in his inaugural address, as standing opposed to the pledge of the Baltimore Convention; and he now said that, come what may, let who may act, if whenever the proposition of 49 degrees should again be offered, he would never take back the declaration he had made, that it was a treasonable proposition. The negotiation which Mr. Polk found in progress when he came into office, and by which he was embarrassed, was now ended; and if it was commenced again upon that principle, in violation of the pledges given by the Democratic party to the American people, sooner let his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth, than he would defend that party which should yield one inch of Oregon."

Treason, then, does not consist in taking up arms against the Government, or giving aid and countenance to its enemies, alone. It is Treason to dispute the decrees of the Baltimore Convention! An irresponsible body, unknown to the laws of the land, the mere creature of party, issues its bulls, and the American freeman who refuses to obey is excommunicated as a traitor and a rebel!

No patriot can view the tendencies and course of Modern Democracy, without a feeling of alarm for the institutions and liberty of his country. When the Constitution is violated with impunity; the laws of Congress treated with contempt; the most radical and disorganizing measures prevail; no one dares to whisper the word Treason. It was the remark of a rabid demagogue, not long ago unblushingly avowed, that his party needed no Constitution! A volume of commentary could not convey a more vivid idea of the spirit of Democracy.—*Richmond Whig.*

From the returns made to the County Court last week by the Inspectors, we make up the following aggregates of Turpentine, Tar, and Timber inspected in Wilmington for the year ending March 9th 1846. The Lumber Inspectors did not make complete returns, so that we are unable to state the quantity of that article brought to market during the year.

Turpentine,	337,846	barrels
Tar,	29,967	"
Timber,	44,884,287	feet.

We have not at hand the means of ascertaining how those returns compare with former years, but are under the impression that there is an increase in Turpentine and Tar of from 30 to 40 pr. cent over any previous year, and a very considerable one in Timber.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

LETTER FROM MR. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Boston, February 23, 1846.

My Dear Sir:—When I wrote to you on the 16th of last month, I proposed to present in another letter some facts in regard to the progress of the spinning of Cotton since the first high protective Tariff in 1816, to the Cotton year ending 31st of August 1845.

These I shall offer for the special consideration of those who inhabit the Cotton growing region of our country; and of those who brought forward and carried that law through Congress.

The Tariff law of 1816 was founded in wisdom, and I am ready here to make my acknowledgements to those distinguished Statesmen of the Cotton States, who successfully consummated an act that has done so much to promote the prosperity of the whole Union.

The primary object on the part of those Members of Congress representing the Cotton planting States, in establishing a high protective Tariff, was to extend the consumption of their great staple in this country, by excluding foreign made Cotton fabrics, and substituting a domestic article manufactured of American Cotton. I think the authors of the Tarriff law of 1816 may congratulate themselves, and their countrymen, on the complete success that has followed from the adoption of the minimum of twenty-five cents the square yard, contained in that bill. Under its beneficent operation we have been enabled to supply our own population with Cottons of the coarse and middling qualities, and to export to foreign countries to the amount of four or five millions of dollars annually—for which we receive in payment Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Hides Copper, &c. These goods, the product of our own labor, have become a substitute for Coin, in the several countries to which they are shipped.

It would seem that the founders of this system of high protection to Labor, ought to be satisfied with its results, as the quantity of Cotton now spun in the United States is far greater than the most sanguine of its friends anticipated in 1816. According to a statement made up by P. T. Jackson and John A. Lowell, for the use of the Tariff Convention held in New York in 1832, the home consumption of Cotton, prior to the passage of the Act of 1816, was eleven millions of pounds, being about three eighths of the quantity now spun at Lowell.

The quantity spun in Great Britain in 1816 was eighty-eight millions of pounds. There are no data to be relied upon for continuous returns of home consumption between 1816 and 1825–1826.

In 1826–27, the returns were made to a New York [illegible], and they have since been continued, and are believed to be as correct as the nature of the case will admit.

In 1826–27, the amount spun in the United States was 103,483 bales, which we may estimate at 300 lbs. each, net of tare, equal to 31,044,900 lbs.

In the same year, the quantity spun in Great Britain was 197,200,000 pounds. From 1826 to 1830 was a period of extreme distress and [illegible] the consumption of 1829–30 was only 126,512 bales, of about 300 lbs. [illegible] while the consumption in Great Britain was 247,000,000 lbs. At that period some of our Southern friends, who had hitherto favored an advancing home manufacture, and [illegible] the benefit [illegible] protective policy [illegible] augmenting the consumption of their staple, began to manifest dissatisfaction [illegible] the new progress of the Cotton manufactures. The idea [illegible] that we should [illegible] a considerable portion of [illegible] of Great Britain. This was [illegible] and the case [illegible].

In 1829–30, the quantity spun at home reached [illegible] bales, averaging per bale 340 pounds; in 1835–36, 236,733 bales; in 1837–38, 246,063 bales; in 1839–40, 295,193 bales; in 1841–42, there was a depression in trade and manufacturing distress, and consumption receded to 267,850 bales. In the latter part of the year 1842, and in 1843, after the present Tariff law went into operation, a revival of the business throughout the country took place, and brought up the amount spun to 325,129 bales.

In 1844–45, year ending 31st of August last, the amount spun was 389,006 bales. There is a quantity of cotton consumed in the interior of the States, which never being reported to the seaports, are not included in the New York statement, that has been estimated to be at least 40,000 bales; we shall then carry up the total quantity at 430,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, net, making a total of 176,300,000 pounds as the consumption last year, against 11,000,000 pounds in 1816, being a period of 29 years.

The consumption in Great Britain has gone on steadily increasing, but not in so rapid a ratio as the United States. The returns for 1845 have been received, and amount to 500,000,000 lbs., against 176,000,000 lbs. in the United States. Thus the increase in the United States from 1816 to 1845 has extended from 11,000,000 to 176,300,000 lbs., in 29 years, being an augmentation of *sixteen fold*. The increase in Great Britain in the same period of time has been from 88,000,000 pounds to 500,000,000 pounds, being an augmentation of less than seven fold, against an increase in the United States of *sixteen fold*.

These are not only striking but important facts, and present a view of the case, which refutes the anticipations of those who entertained different opinions of the future increase of the spinning of cotton in this country, fifteen years ago. I cannot but hope that the views and opinions of some of the prominent men of the South may undergo change, when they examine this question dispassionately; and that they will come to the conclusion that they are deeply interested in the spinning, as well as in the producing of cotton at home. As regards the future, if the general peace of the world be maintained, and the leading business concerns of the country are not disturbed by the legislative action of the Federal Government, there is no reason why the increase of home demand for cotton should not go on in as rapid a ratio as during the past. This would be doubling the present consumption in a little more than eight years.

There are now an immense number of Spindles under construction, in a majority of the States, probably not less than five hundred thousand, all of which are intended to be in operation before the first of January, 1850, and the probability is at that time the quantity of Cotton spun, will reach 650,000 bales of 410 pounds, or 266,500,000 pounds. There will, also, be a great increase in Great Britain, but not in the same proportion; as we possess some advantages in the manufacture of heavy goods, which are not enjoyed in England. So long as we produce better goods, and can maintain our superiority abroad, there will be a constantly increasing export demand, which is of great value to the whole country. Upon a review of this branch of industry it appears to me that its future prospects are excellent, if not disturbed by bad Banking and what is still more pernicious to all branches of business, unstable and unwise legislation.

The Tariff has already been altered several times, (I believe six or seven) since 1816.

If the present movement against the Act of 1842 shall succeed, in accordance with Mr. Walker's plan, it must be followed soon by a counter movement;—if not on the part of the people, the Government itself will recommend it, for Revenue.

It may be truly asserted that the coarse Cotton fabrics, such as are worn by the laboring classes, are sold as cheap here as in England, or in any part of the world. Of course there is no further burden imposed on the consumers of this description of home made goods. It has been said that the existing duties on cotton goods prevent importations of almost every kind. This is so far from the fact, that for the last three years, the amount of Cotton, and mixed cotton and worsted fabrics, printed and plain, imported, have been larger than in former years, having ranged from $10,000,000 to 13,000,000. This large amount is of the finer descriptions, and such as are worn by the fashionable and rich. We will continue to import largely of these luxuries, so long as our people have surplus means to expend in dress; and the permanent revenue under the present system, will be much greater than under that proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The question has often been asked, why not reduce the duties on Cotton, if you can sell them so low? I answer, that the duty now is nearly inoperative, entirely so, on some kinds, such for example, as are exported in large quantities. If the duties were reduced materially on the coarse goods, I should interpose no objection, provided ample protection was maintained on the middling and fine qualities. This is a matter to be carefully arranged by practical men. We have *now* certainly nothing to fear, in the manufacture of Yarns as high as No. 14—so far we can go on without protection, but the higher numbers require protection, and it should be a specific duty. The Law, as it now stands, although inoperative on coarse cloth, gives confidence to the investment of capital in machinery, for the manufacture of finer fabrics,—in fact, a very large amount is already invested in Mills, which produce Yarns and cloth as high as No. 60. Without protection and that in the form of specific duties, there will be no increase of machinery adapted to the middling and fine fabrics. The great amount of the printed Calicoes require protection, and will suffer severely without it. I will not dwell longer on this subject of Cotton. I trust I have presented facts enough to satisfy the Cotton Planter, that his interests have been promoted by creating another market, and a large one too, for the spinning of his staple. We actually consume [wear] more pounds of cotton in this country than in Great Britain—since nearly two thirds of the quantity spun in that country is exported in the form of yarns and cloth. We use up more than France, and quite as much as 60,000,000 of the Germans. Our consuming ability of this, and all other comforts of life, is beyond that of an equal number of persons of any other country, and five times as great as that of Russia.

The factories of only Massachusetts and a neighboring State, spun annually 180,000 bales of cotton.

We received one million of barrels of flour (more than the whole export of the U. States to foreign countries) the last year. The amount of products of States out of New England, taken by Massachusetts the last year, amounted to $40,000,000, in cotton, lead, wool, sugar, coal, iron, flour, grain of all sorts, pork, beef, lard, tobacco, rice, &c., &c., for which we paid in the products of our labor; and this is a steady and increasing market for the articles I have named.

In fact, the State of Massachusetts, not to speak of the other New England States, which are all large consumers, affords greater support to the agricultural and planting States, South and West, than any other in the Union, and greater to the strictly agricultural States, than all foreign countries. The Tariff of 1842 was enacted as much for the benefit of the Southern and Western States, as for Massachusetts, and they have derived as much advantage from it in proportion to their capital. Of the truth of this declaration, they will be satisfied after a year's experience under Mr. Walker's plan of low ad valorem duties.

The notion is prevalent, I am fully aware, that the Northern and Eastern States, those engaged in Manufacturing, enjoy the principal benefits from the present Tariff. But this is not the case. By reference to the following quantities of protected articles, produced out of New England, almost wholly, you will see that there are other great protected interests in the country, besides the manufacture of cotton and wool. The duties on these are from 30 to 100 per cent, and on spirits to a greater extent. There are produced from

- 450 to 500,000 tons of iron.
- 22,000,000 pounds of Sugar.
- 20,000,000 pounds maple sugar.
- 5 to 12,000,000 gallons of molasses.
- 5 to 7,000,000 tons of coal.
- 50 to 60,000,000 pounds of wool.
- 10,000,000 bushels of salt.
- 60 to 70,000,000 gallons of spirits, mostly from grain.
- 12 to 15,000,000 yards of cotton bagging.
- 20,000,000 pounds bale rope and twine.
- 80 to 90,000 tons of Hemp and flax.

To this list might be added twenty minor articles, worth in the aggregate more than the whole amount of cotton fabrics produced in the United States.

Iron, we still import 70 to 80,000 tons, including nearly all used on Railroads, which can and will be produced at home, as soon as increased capital is acquired. We now produce more iron than France or Russia, or any other country, save Great Britain, whose product is now 1,500,000 tons.

Within a few years there can be no doubt that the product of iron will be doubled, provided the prosperity of the country is not interfered with by experiments, made by Congress on the labor and currency of the country, which is a greater discouragement to branches of business requiring large fixed capital than is imagined by many of our legislators who make and unmake Tariffs.

It is estimated that at the present prices of sugar, the cultivation in a very brief period of time will be extended to the required home consumption, now about 300,000,000 lbs., which in ten years may be 500,000,000 pounds. I have no doubt that the best interests of the nation, require that the present duty should be maintained with other protective duties. This extension of sugar cultivation will employ a large amount of labor, now devoted to the production of cotton.

It would seem that several States of the Union might with profit multiply the occupation of labor. It appears to me, they require new sources of support, and the progress and condition of their population with the amount of production, present to the reflecting portion of the people a strong argument in favor of such new sources: I will state a few facts.

The State of Virginia contains 64,000 square miles, had in 1840 1,239,797 inhabitants, being less than 19 to the square mile: gross products according to Professor Tucker $76,769,053.

New York contains 46,000 square miles, had in 1840 2,428,917 inhabitants; products in the same year $193,806,433; and the products of navigation as distinct from commerce, which is omitted, on 650,000 tons shipping $20,000,000; making in the aggregate $213,000,000.

In 1790, by the first census, Virginia had 12 persons to the square mile, and New York 7½; now Virginia contains 19, and New York 53 to the square mile.

In 1820 Virginia had a population of 1,065,379; in 1830 1,211,405; in 1840 1,239,797. New York in 1820 1,372,812; in 1830 1,918,608; in 1840 2,428,921.

In 1850 New York will probably contain nearly 3,000,000, and Virginia say 1,260,000—these facts one would suppose, were sufficient to induce the people of Virginia to introduce new branches of industry, and to establish the modern internal improvements for transportation, that the rich resources of the State may be developed. The condition of the two Carolinas are much the same as Virginia. The population of North and South Carolina in 1830 1,319,162; in 1840 1,347,817—increase 2¼ per cent in ten years, (principally in North Carolina.)

Even in Great Britain the increase in the same time was 11 per cent. In Massachusetts, although there were 81½ to the square mile in 1830, against 17 in the Carolinas, there was an increase of 21 per cent from 1830 to 1840. The aggregate products of the two Carolinas in 1840 was $59,595,734, with a population of 1,347,817. The products of Massachusetts with a population of less than 800,000 people, amounted at the same time to $100,000,000, and now the products of labor and capital are more than $120,000,000.

I have introduced these statements for the purpose of exhibiting fairly the condition of some of the old States, and to awaken the public mind in those States to the importance of bringing out the productive labor, by introducing new branches of business, in order that the industrial classes may be profitably employed, and to show that the three States named, have as great a stake in protecting the labor of the country as any other in the Union. They have now but little else than soil and physical power remaining. You possess but a small amount of productive power, in the form of Railroads and labor saving machines. You have a deep interest in common with all the States in upholding the labor of the country. You seem to be satisfied that the time has come when something should be done to improve the condition of your people. The people of Virginia with South and North Carolina [particularly the two former States] have pursued a policy that has brought them, so far as population is concerned, to a stationary condition; and from present indications I should not be surprised to see Eastern Virginia and South Carolina with a less number of people in 1850, than they contained in 1840.

If you propose now to enter upon those pursuits that are certain in their operations to give employment, and that of a profitable kind, to your people, and to create a market at home for your agricultural products—What object can there be in transferring our workshops to Great Britain? The South and West have every motive to give efficient protection to the labor of the whole Union: First, because those employed in the mechanical and manufacturing arts are the best customers for your agricultural products, and secondly, because you desire to engage in those departments of labor yourselves: I say, then, look well to this project now under consideration at Washington, to change our whole revenue system. There is one principle upon which every Government, as every commercial community with which I am acquainted, agree throughout the world; and that is, to establish specific duties, or a *valuation of their own.* Mr. Walker has reversed this decision, and recommends ad valorem duties on an *alleged* valuation *abroad.* I deem this feature in the bill, a violation of sound principle, and such as must be condemned by men of all parties whose experience and knowledge are of value. It is no other in practice, than to drive from our foreign trade a large number of honest importing merchants, and to place their business in the hands of unscrupulous foreigners. Time may reveal the truth of this prediction.

The President and his Secretary of the Treasury have stated that the operations of the present Tariff law oppressed the poor. I confess this assertion surprised me, coming from high functionaries of the Government, who have the means of obtaining correct information. I assume the responsibility of stating, that a laboring man may be, and is, clothed with American manufactures from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, and that he is as cheaply clothed as a laboring man in Great Britain, or any other part of Europe, who wears the same comfortable garments; and that the revenue is raised principally from articles consumed by those classes of society who are in easy pecuniary circumstances. I beg to refer Mr. Walker to the reports from the customs, and ask the favor of him to present them to the President, and he will there find the only article on which the poor man is taxed to any extent, is sugar, and that cannot be deemed very onerous when he obtains his tea and coffee free of duty, and with a favorable prospect, if the present duty be maintained, of very soon being supplied from our own soil with sugar, at a price much below that now paid. It is an error of the President and Secretary to put forth a statement that the Tariff of 1842 oppresses the poor man—when the principal part of the revenue is derived rather from the luxuries, than the necessaries of life.

When we hear from high sources, of transfering our workshops to Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds, I should be glad to know if it be proposed to transfer our intelligent working men with them, and whether a farmer in Ohio can be made to believe that these men will eat more of his beef and pork in Old than in New England. This is a strange doctrine, and sounds to me quite anti-American, and are just such sentiments as were uttered by the old Tories previous to the Revolutionary War.

There is one other point to which I shall allude in the Report of the Hon. Secretary. He says that the wages of labor are lower now, than previous to the Tariff of 1842. If he means the wages of labor in the manufacturing portions of the country, I will state a fact which, I think, completely illustrates the incorrectness of his assertion.

In the State of Massachusetts, the Institutions for Savings are obliged by law to make returns to the Legislature. In the annual returns just published, I find the following:

SAVINGS BANKS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

	No. of depositors.	Amount deposited.	Increase in depositors.	Increase in amount deposited.
1841	[illegible]	[illegible]		
1842	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,920	$[illegible]
1845	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Being an increase from 1841 to 1842 of about 3 per cent. on depositors, and about 7½ per cent. on amount deposited, and an increase from 1842 to 1845 of about 32 per cent. on depositors, or nearly 11 per cent. per annum, and about 35 per cent. on amount deposited, or nearly 15 per ct. per annum.

I shall make no comments upon this extraordinary exhibition of the increase of depositors and deposits, further than to state that all the world know for whom these admirable Institutions were established, and by whom they are used.

I will not trouble you with more facts, arguments or illustrations upon this great question, national in its character, and as broad as the limits of the Union, and one that reaches the condition of every individual in it.

I have personally no more interest than any other citizen. If the Government adopt a course of measures that prostrates the labor of the country, I shall in common with every other citizen feel its effects. We are, I hold, one great family and indissolubly linked together, and the chain cannot be touched without the vibration being felt at either extremity.

I entertain and cherish a strong American feeling; although born and bred in Massachusetts, I have a feeling of pride in the honor and character of every State in our Union. I desire to see our whole population go onward and upward in a course of prosperity and happiness. My affections for this country are not bounded by geographical lines, and whether I find myself in Maine or in Georgia, still I am an American Citizen, protected by the same Constitution and Laws, of one of the most prosperous and happy countries upon which the sun ever shone. With all our party strifes and bickerings, the country goes on prospering, and I trust, to prosper. I have only to ask of those who are now the actors on our great political stage, not to experiment upon the prosperity and destinies of a happy and contented people.

With sentiments of the highest respect and regard, I remain, dear sir,

Your friend and obedient servant,

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

To Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Castle Hill, Albemarle County, Va.

*Quantity of Yarns spun in Great Britain, in 1845: 494,860,000 pounds.

Exported in Yarns 134,500,000 lbs., valued at 12d., 24 cts.,		$32,280,000
Exp'd in manufac's 202,360,000 lbs., val'd at 18¾d., 36¼ cts.,		73,000,000
Consumed at home 158,000,000 lbs., valued at 40 cts.,		63,100,000
	494,860,000	
Whole value of Cotton manufactured in England,		$168,380,000

Texas Senators.—General Sam Houston and Thomas J. Rusk, have been elected by this new member of our Confederacy, to be United States Senators; the one for a full term of six years, and the other for four years, as may be determined by lot, on their taking seats in the Senate, after their arrival at Washington.

Com. Crane.—This officer committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, in his room at the Navy Department. Com. Crane was in his 62d year, leaves a wife, but no children—was quite well off, but of morbid mind, and supposed he was going to die for several days past. Under this feeling he committed the rash act. He had resigned his place last week.

Com. Jacob Jones has been appointed to his post as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography of the Navy Department, salary $3,500.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

It is with deep regret we hear of the death of Dr. Ambrose Baber, of Macon. The circumstances of his decease add poignancy to our regrets. We understand, desiring to administer prussic acid to a consumptive patient, (perhaps to overcome some repugnance to its use,) the Doctor himself took a potion, which, from some mistake in its preparation, proved too potent, and resulted, as we are informed, in his death in a few hours.

Milledgeville (Geo.) Recorder.

Profanity Rebuked—The Lodge of Odd Fellows in Bridgewater, Mass., have passed the following resolution:

> "That profane swearing is a wanton and unprovoked vice, not induced by any temptation of honor or gain, a breach of common decency and courtesy in the common intercourse of man with man, and recommend that a brother who is habituated to the disgraceful practice, be brought to trial therefor."

An Insinuation.—A printer's money, says the Alton Democratic Union, may commonly be found securely stowed away in his subscriber's pockets.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

A portion of the Bar of the fifth Judicial Circuit of North Carolina and officers of the Court assembled at Albemarle, for the purpose of attending Stanly Superior Court, having received intelligence that the death of JOHN GILES, Esq., late of Salisbury, had taken place suddenly on Monday night, at Mrs. George Kirk's in Stanly county, while on his way from Lawrenceville to Albemarle, held a meeting at the apartments of Judge Dick, in Albemarle, on Wednesday, the fourth day of March, 1846, in honor of the deceased. His Honor Judge Dick being called to the Chair, and Thomas S. Ashe appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved,* That we cannot adequately express our surprise and sorrow at the most unexpected death of our late friend and brother, John Giles, Esq., and it is difficult to realize that he, who but during the past week, was a partaker in our professional labors and social intercourse, apparently in improving bodily health—sound mind and wonted cheerfulness—is now no more.

2. *Resolved,* That during a useful and laborious practice of more than a third of a century, Mr. Giles had uninterruptedly commanded the confidence of the public and the esteem and affection of his professional associates, and that his death is deeply regretted as a public misfortune, and a special bereavement to each member of his professional fraternity.

3. *Resolved,* That as a mark of public respect for the deceased, the business of Stanly Superior Court be suspended until Thursday, the 5th inst., and that the members of the Bar and officers of the Court, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

4. *Resolved,* That a knowledge of Mr. Giles' excellence in the virtues of private life, causes us to sympathize deeply with his family and relations in their loss, and prompts us to offer them our sincere condolence.

5. *Resolved,* That His Honor Judge Dick, as the Chairman of this meeting, be requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to the surviving family of the late Mr. Giles.

6. *Resolved,* That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted by the Secretary to the Carolina Watchman, issued from Salisbury, for publication, with the hope they may be copied by all the other papers in this State.

JOHN M. DICK, Chairman.

Thos. S. Ashe, Secretary.

The Quarantine placed on vessels from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to this Port, was taken off on Thursday morning last, and the only restriction now on them is, that they are to anchor at the boarding station, and be visited by the Port Physician; and if all on board are found in health the vessel can then come to her wharf.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

The Incendiary.—Some demon in human form, attempted to fire the square on the South side of Market street, early this morning by setting fire to a barrel of shavings saturated with Spirits Turpentine, which was placed, no doubt during the night, in a small out-house in the yard of the Rev. A. P. Repiton. Fortunately, it was discovered before communicating with the building, thereby saving the square. This is the third attempt to destroy this portion of our town within a few weeks.

Wilmington Commercial.

A Giant.—Porter, the Kentucky Giant, is now eight feet six inches high.

SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

Received per Cotton Plant last week.

9 HHDS. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 do. New Orleans do.
50 bags green Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. new crop Cuba Molasses,
10 bbls. Northern Cider Vinegar,
20 do. Northern Whiskey,
20 do. Apple Brandy,
10 boxes Cheese,

For sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

March 23, 1846. 3-tf

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the following desirable Property for Sale, viz:

HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE, known as the Hooper place, situated on a high Sandhill, convenient to one of the best Springs in the vicinity, and may be made one of the most desirable and beautiful places about Fayetteville.

MY NEW SAW AND GRIST MILLS, including all the Lands belonging thereto, adjoining the above—about 2½ miles from Town.

ALSO, a small and well improved FARM, containing about 104 Acres, 60 of which is cleared, under good fence, and has an Orchard of 100 Apple trees thereon, of the most approved kinds. It has been highly manured, and is in good state for cultivating Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Grasses and Clover—20 Acres of which is of the best quality of River low grounds; about 2½ miles from Town.

Persons disposed to purchase, will please call on me at an early day, as I am determined to dispose of it as soon as practicable.

☞ Terms accommodating.

W. R. CARMAN.

March 20, 1846. 3-3m

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Extract of a letter from Mr. James Emerton, Apothecary & Druggist, dated Salem, Mass., Oct. 30, 1845.

"A gentleman in this city, who has been for some time troubled with a bad cough, and other strong symptoms of Consumption, was induced by my recommendation to try a bottle of it. He was so well pleased with its effects, that being about to visit the South, he purchased a number of bottles. His family inform me that he has not been so well for four months, as since he began to take the Balsam. Please send me a further supply as soon as convenient.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

JAMES EMERTON."

We beg to remark again, that all our letters and certificates are genuine and true. All our statements of cures may be implicitly relied on. The original documents may be seen at the office, 138 Washington St., Boston.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

WATCHES!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

THE largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 51 Wall st., (late 30 corner William st.)
New York, (up Stairs.)

Feb'y 5, 1846. 97-3m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 24, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD!—*James B. Shepard nominated for Governor!*—We scarcely know when we have been more surprized, than at the announcement in the last Standard, that James B. Shepard, of Raleigh, had been nominated by the Locofoco Central Committee, as *the* Candidate for Governor!! Mr. Shepard is the same young gentleman who has figured in our columns occasionally, and most particularly as the author of that rare scheme, in the Legislature of 1842, by which the people were to be relieved of their pecuniary embarrassments by borrowing and paying interest on the State's bills of credit which they were neither allowed to pay away nor any one else to receive! Such a nomination, under any circumstances, of a very young man whom nobody but a dozen or two of his party about Raleigh ever dreamed of for that high office, would have been sufficiently surprising under any circumstances; but that it should be made after Mr. Leak was publicly in the field, would seem to indicate that the Central Committee has lost its wits. In addition to the ordinary considerations which might have restrained the party from committing so gross an indignity upon one of its older leaders, we have reason to believe that the orders to get up the meetings in Anson, Mecklenburg and Lincoln, emanated from the Central Committee, or some portion of that body. And no sooner had the meetings been held, the nomination made, and accepted, than the Central Committee lay Mr. Leak upon the shelf, and attempt to force upon the party, clearly against its will, one of Mr. Loring's "boys," (and not the wisest one of them either.)

It is not for us to take the part of either faction. They must fight it out among themselves. But we may state, that so far as we can hear, the party in this section will generally go for Mr. Leak.—We shall be greatly deceived, however, if the battle do not so utterly disgust many of the party as to induce them to follow the bent of their own inclinations in voting for our present Governor, whom they all admit to be worthy of the high honor. There probably never was a man in that office who was so universally respected by his political opponents, as well as his political friends, and whose fitness for the station is so readily admitted by all.

As to the manner in which the nomination was made, the Raleigh Register says:—

> "We shall see whether Mr. Leake and his friends are to be whipped into the ranks, by the managers about Raleigh, who think that they *are* the party, and can put up, or put down, whomsoever they please. With the exception of a nomination by some 20 or 30 persons in Wake County, we venture to say that Mr. Shepard has never been thought of for this station, by the hard-fisted Democracy of any County in the State. Indeed, the letter from the Central Committee to Mr. S. states that his nomination was made by *a majority* only of that body. We do not vouch for the truth of the statement, but it is current in the streets, that Mr. S. received a majority of *one* vote in Committee over Mr. Leake, and that this could not have been effected, had not Mr. Wilder resigned his place and Mr. Kimbrough Jones, of this County, been appointed in his stead."

The following is the correspondence published in the Standard. It must not be supposed that all those whose names are signed to the first letter affixed their own signatures. A number of them, (and the most respectable) were not in Raleigh, and probably would not have concurred in the nomination if they had been. It will be observed how instantly Mr. Shepard accepted the nomination. The inference we draw is, that he had been intriguing for it, and that when received, he felt that no time was to be lost in putting a stop to Mr. Leak's progress. The letter of the Committee is dated the 17th,—the Standard comes out the next day:—if not published then, his acceptance must be delayed a whole week, and there is no telling what mischief Mr. Leak may do in that week. So on the same day he writes his acceptance.

RALEIGH, March 17, 1846.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee of North Carolina, held this day, you were nominated by a majority of the Committee as the Democratic Republican candidate for Governor at the ensuing election.

Permit us, Sir, to add the hope that you will accept this nomination, tendered as it is under the most encouraging circumstances for the democratic cause, and in the well-founded belief that perseverance and vigorous exertion in the present contest, must be crowned with the happiest results.

Kimbrough Jones,	Josiah O. Watson,
W. N. Edwards,	Perrin Busbee,
Gabriel Holmes,	Louis D. Wilson,
Robert Strange,	John W. Ellis,
Calvin Graves,	Thomas Bragg, Jr.
Robt. P. Dick,	William W. Holden.
W. W. Avery,	

Dem. State Committee.

Mr. Shepard's Reply.

RALEIGH, N. C.
Tuesday, March 17th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter informing me of my nomination as the democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, has been received. In January last, when in Newbern, I received a letter from a friend, requesting me to accept such a nomination. To that request I returned a prompt and decided negative; (on two occasions subsequent, as some of the Committee well know.) I desired that *my* name might not be connected in any manner with the distinguished office of Governor: but being since privately and publicly called on and now urgently solicited (by the Committee appointed by the late Convention to act for the party) to become the standard-bearer of our noble principles, I cannot longer hesitate. I accept, therefore, the nomination so cordially and politely tendered, and shall use every exertion to defeat the policy and measures of the Federal party.

It is entirely unnecessary at this time to mention my views on any subject of State or National interest, as they may be familiar to every section of the Commonwealth. With zeal, activity, and energy, we can and will be triumphant: and here permit me to congratulate the democracy upon the success of all the leading measures of the Administration. The admission of Texas into our glorious Union, and the adjustment of the Tariff, upon equitable principles, during the present session of

Congress, cannot fail to redound to the honor of the democratic party. On the currency, the controversy concerning Oregon, and the questions of State policy, and indeed all others, I deem it quite useless now to expatiate, because they will be examined at length in my discussions before the people. With sentiments of high regard and esteem,

Your ob't serv't,
JAMES B. SHEPARD.

To Kimbrough Jones and others.

The Standard contains Mr. Shepard's appointments for thirteen counties in the Eastern part of the State, beginning at Franklin on the 26th inst. and ending at Johnston on the 11th of May. He is to be at Wilmington on the 9th May.

POSTSCRIPT.—After the above was prepared, we received the following, to which we unhesitatingly give place,—prefixing Mr. Leak's letter to ourself to show why he resorts to this paper:—

March 20, 1846.

My Dear Sir: Enclosed you have a letter which speaks for itself. I know that politically I have no claims upon your columns, but cut off as I now am from access to the "Standard," I throw myself upon your magnanimity, well knowing that you fully appreciate the sentiment contained in the couplet, that

"Where truth and justice in sufferance endures,
The cause is mine, my friend, and should be yours."

I have addressed a copy to the "Jeffersonian," for I wish it to make its appearance also in the [illegible]. Yours truly,

W. F. LEAK.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF N. CAROLINA.

I owe it to myself, as well as to the party with whom it has been my pride and boast to have acted through life, to make the following statement of facts justifying my present position before the public, not doubting that upon a candid review of the whole ground, it will be seen by all unprejudiced minds, that whatever of schism may be produced in our party by the recent nomination of the State Central Committee, cannot rightfully be attributable either to myself or friends. I begin, then, by stating, that early in Feb'y, there was a meeting held in the county of Anson, in which my friends thought proper to present my name to the State at large as a suitable person to be run as a candidate for Governor, and at the same time they appointed a committee to notify me thereof, and ask my acceptance. On the 21st of Feb'y, there were meetings in the counties of Lincoln and Catawba, in which my claims were favorably urged; on the 25th of the same month, a meeting was held at Charlotte, of the citizens of Mecklenburg and Union counties, expressing a decided preference in my favor, and urging upon the State Central Committee to apprise me thereof, and ask my acceptance, all of which were published in the Jeffersonian, and of which I was immediately apprised by letters. In this state of affairs, I visited Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, at which place I met friends from the adjoining counties, who warmly urged upon me to come out as a candidate; and on the 27th day of Feb'y, I made known to them that I would do so, and that I would announce it to the State at large, in a letter to the "Anson Committee," accepting their nomination.

On the next day, the 28th, I communicated to the Hon. Rob't. Strange the fact of my having consented, and then for the first time learned that he had received a letter from Doctor Watson, one of the Central Committee, asking him to repair to Raleigh on the 4th of March, for the purpose of making a nomination.

Finding myself thus awkwardly placed, I asked Judge Strange to address a letter to Dr. Watson, informing him of my position, that I had come out in good faith, and that I would in no event be driven from the step I had taken, under the advisement of my friends the day previous. Judge Strange on that day, the 28th, informed Dr. Watson thereof, and advised that, inasmuch as the step had been taken, that there should be no collision, but suggested the propriety of the State Central Committee lending all the aid in their power. He further stated that there was much diversity of opinion as to the propriety of the Committee's taking upon themselves the right of nomination, and expressly stated that he thought that the exercise of this power was at least very questionable; which letter he read in my presence. Fearing that a collision might be brought about, and well knowing that I was not in high favor with the "Raleigh Clique," on this same day I wrote a letter to the Editor of the "Standard." This letter, with the one written by Judge Strange, was mailed in Cheraw, S. C. on the 1st of March. In my letter to W. W. Holden, who was one of the Committee, I informed him of what had taken place, and authorised and *requested* him to make known to such of the Committee as might meet on the 4th, my position, and expressly stated, that coming out as I did, and at the time I did, that I would give place to no nomination the Committee might make. On returning home from Lawrenceville, I wrote my letter of acceptance to the Anson Committee, and enclosed it *directly* to the "Standard" for publication. This letter was mailed on the 2d of March, at Cheraw, S. C. and must have reached Raleigh on the 3d at night; and on the 5th of March I again addressed him a letter, fearing a miscarriage.

On the 9th of March I visited Anson Superior Court, when and where I again made it known that I was a candidate.

On the 12th of March, John W. Ellis and Judge Strange, two of the Central Committee, at my request again addressed a letter to the Editor of the Standard. The letters were handed to Mr. Guion of the city of Raleigh, and by him I presume were delivered at least by the 15th.

What the letter of Mr. Ellis contained I know not, but I was informed by Judge Strange, that he stated in his letter, that I was then attending Anson Court, and was fairly in the field, and that he again advised that there be no collision of interests.

On my return home from Anson Court, I found a letter from the Editor of the Standard, dated the 8th of March. He acknowledged the reception of my two letters, but said nothing about my letter of acceptance, which I know he must have received, for both letters referred to it. He stated that the members of the Committee about Raleigh had written to the other members of the Committee in different parts of the State, requesting among other things, that they would express a preference between Jas. B. Shepard and myself, and that as soon as they were heard from, a Candidate would be brought forward.

These are the facts of the case. I regret exceedingly that any collision should be brought about, for we require our whole and undivided strength at the present crisis.

I owe it, therefore, to those friends who have been most active in bringing me out, as well as to my own character, not to withdraw, and will canvass the State if I do not get 500 votes.

In conclusion, it will be seen whether the Democratic party of the State, the men who do the battles of Democracy at the ballot boxes, who neither seek or desire office, will suffer to be put down an humble individual, who, under every variety of shade, has been true to their principles, or whether they are mere puppets, in the hands of political wire-workers in and about the city of Raleigh, who now, as heretofore, really seem impressed with the belief that Raleigh, like Paris, is the State, and that every citizen must bow to their dictation.

For one, I am to be dictated to by no such irresponsible clique; and when I say this, I mean what I say, for the Convention never having authorized by resolution, the providing for any such contingency, the exercise of this right was nothing but a naked assumption of power, without any responsibility over.

In truth, the Convention had not this power to give: they were but themselves the reflection of the people, and when they had nominated, their power was at an end. In any thing I say, I do not intend to censure, in the most remote degree, those members of the Committee who reside out of the city of Raleigh. They are not in the slightest degree responsible for what has been brought about: and from my knowledge of the gentlemen, although they may have preferred Mr. Shepard to myself, yet I cannot but think, had they been present when the Raleigh "clique" were assured of my being in the field, that no opposing claim would have been set up. In this I feel partly warranted, from the high-minded and honorable course which Judge Strange pursued; for although not having the least agency in bringing me out, yet, when notified of the fact, he magnanimously attempted to pour oil upon the political waves.

To you the subject matter is referred, and I most cheerfully abide your decision.

Respectfully, yours,
W. F. LEAK.

March 19, 1846.

And so, as it is said that Mr. Shepard is a man that "never backs out from a canvass," we are to have three candidates for the office of Governor. We trust that the Whigs will take care that Gov. Graham distances both his competitors.

Under circumstances bearing some similarity to the present, the Democrats of North Carolina some years ago undertook to turn a certain *Branch* into the Executive Department; but they could not make their Branch run successfully up hill; and Democracy has been *back watered* ever since. Now they have sprung a *Leake*, and what the upshot will be we pretend not to divine; but we have an inkling that if this Leake continues to *run*, the Democracy may look out for *dry times* next August.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

[No possibility of the *Leak* being stopped, brother Patriot. See how it runs. It will leave Shepard's little canoe high and dry fast ashore, in August. The "Raleigh Clique" will be apt to pronounce it a Leaky vessel.]

CANDIDATES.—David Carter is the Whig Candidate for Senator from the Hyde and Beaufort District. Mr. Creffe, the late Commoner from Hyde, is a candidate for re-election.

We have not heretofore mentioned, that the Locofocos of this County held a County Convention on the 13th inst. in which, according to the official account, published in the Carolinian, 11 Districts were represented by 23 Delegates. We believe that there are 15 Captain's Districts in the County, so that not three-fourths of the County had any representation. We had heard from one of the party, some time ago, that the object for which the Convention was gotten up, was to throw overboard one of the late members, Mr. Benj'n F. Atkins; and accordingly that object was accomplished—the former Senator, Dr. Cameron, and Mr. Shaw, one of the Commoners, being re-nominated unanimously, whilst Mr. Pegram beat Mr. Atkins on the third vote, more than two to one. The vote, each District being allowed 3 votes, was, for Shaw 33, for Pegram 27, for Atkins 12. These figures are according to the official account, but we cannot understand how so many votes could be given. There were 11 Districts represented; each District was entitled to vote for 2 persons, and to cast 3 votes for each of these two persons. That would make 66 votes. But there appear to have been 72 votes. We merely mention this as a county matter in which some of our readers may find an interest—not that we care a straw how or why it came to pass.

Almost Incredible!—LOCOFOCO DEFEAT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE!—We have sometimes had to draw pretty freely upon the credulity of our readers, but we doubt if we ever asked them to believe any thing more extraordinary than a defeat of the Locofoco party in the General Election in New Hampshire! Yet it is even so! For Governor and Congress there is no election, the Locofoco candidates falling short from 12 to 1500 votes of a majority. The House of Representatives, on which will devolve the duty of electing the Governor, and filling vacancies in the Senate and Executive Council, consists of 146 Whigs and 27 Independents, against 129 Locos. A Senator in Congress is to be elected in addition to the Governor, and it is of course expected that he will be a Whig or an Independent Democrat, both those parties being united against the Radical Locofocos.

This is, we trust, the beginning of the downfall of Radical Locofocoism!

PUBLIC OPINION.—During a late trip into the country, we conversed with many gentlemen of both political parties, on the Oregon question, and we did not find one who uttered a syllable in favor of either war, or of extreme measures or pretensions which might lead to war. Every body in this part of the country is in favor of compromise, arbitration, or purchase—any thing in honor but war.

We doubt not that in other parts of the country the sober good sense of the people has brought about the same state of feeling, *and that its voice has reached Washington.* In no other way can we account for the more pacific tone of the public functionaries there, generally. The attempt to make a party watchword of "the whole of Oregon or none," *has failed*, fortunately for the peace of the country and of the world.

HESITATION.—It appears from the following paragraph in a late letter of the able Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, that Gen. McKay is hesitating about the destruction of the Tariff:—

"I asked Gen. McKay to-day what time his committee would report its Tariff Bill. He replied that the report could be submitted to the House any day, but the committee preferred to wait a little while longer, and see what the people would say in regard to the contemplated alteration in the Tariff."

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA!

This Steamer arrived at Boston on Thursday last, with English papers to the 4th inst.

Sir Robert Peel's Tariff bill passed its "crisis" in the House of Commons at 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 24th ult. by the decisive vote of 337 to 240. This was on the motion to bring in a bill—a test question. A bill will doubtless pass the House by about 100 majority. What will be its fate in the House of Lords is uncertain, though it is supposed that it will pass. All the details of the bill are yet to be arranged, and will be hotly contested.

The Cotton market had been dull, and prices had rather receded, in consequence of the scarcity of money, many millions being locked up in the rail road schemes. Holders in New York are disappointed at this news; having expected a rise; but confidence is maintained by the deficiency of the crop.

There had been several extensive failures in London and Liverpool.

A great battle had taken place in India, between the British army, 20,000 men, and the Sikh army, consisting of 80,000 men, among whom were from 20 to 30,000 cavalry. The Sikhs were defeated, with the loss of 25,000 to 45,000 killed and wounded. The British lost 3,300, including 50 officers.

The peremptory refusal of our Government to submit the question to arbitration, on the ground that it would thereby recognise the rights of the British Government to a portion of Oregon, is regarded as puerile, not to say insulting.

Matters in Ireland look serious, and every day is making them worse. Disease is already doing the work of death; and if Sir Robert Peel's frightful anticipations of the future prove correct, that unhappy country is destined to become a huge charnel house.

Mr. King, the American Minister at Paris, gave a grand ball in honor of Washington's birth-day.

At Richmond Superior Court, last week, the trial of George Freeman, for an attempt to excite insurrection in the Alfordsville neighborhood, in the lower end of Robeson County, was continued till next Term in consequence of the absence of two of the prisoner's witnesses. This trial was removed, last Fall Term, from Robeson to Richmond, on the affidavit of the prisoner. There were 50 or 60 witnesses, in attendance at Richmond Court, perhaps about an equal number for the State and for the prisoner, to whom the postponement of the trial must be a serious inconvenience.

Rev. Simeon Colton, of Fayetteville, has been appointed President of Mississippi College, located at Clinton, in that State, and has signified his acceptance of the appointment. Mr. Colton is known as an able Minister, an accomplished Scholar, and an experienced Teacher, and his appointment, therefore, may be regarded as a most judicious one.
Raleigh Register.

We heartily concur in the above deserved compliment to Mr. Colton, who has been a citizen of our town for a number of years. Regretting to lose him as a neighbor, a friend, and a Teacher of our youth, we yet rejoice that he is called to a station of higher dignity, and in which we hope his merits will be as well appreciated as they are here.

MR. HAYWOOD'S SPEECH.—The public curiosity to see this "bombshell thrown into the ranks of his own party," has perhaps abated somewhat in consequence of the long delay in its publication.

Here and there we get an idea of some of its points. In Mr. Atchison's speech he represents his friend Mr. Haywood as having said, that the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Polk "was made up of factionists led on by demagogues." This is a severe hit, and no one can recur to the doings of that memorable body during its three days' session, without admitting its justice. Of whom was the Convention made up, and by whom was it led on? The most prominent among the leaders was Gen. Romulus M. Saunders. The others from this State, who contributed to "make up" the Convention, were Messrs. Louis D. Henry, Walter F. Leak, Dr. Josiah O. Watson, John Hill, Gabriel Holmes, Weldon N. Edwards, Wm. A. Blount, and others of less note.

Mr. Haywood is as severe upon these members of his party as we could be.

But here is another queer remark of Mr. Haywood, as stated by Mr. Atchison:

"The Senator from North Carolina, Mr. Haywood, continued Mr. Atchison, asked, where will you go for a President? And it was well answered by my friend from Indiana, who said, to the ranks of the people. Ah, replied the Senator, will you go among the shoemakers and the cobblers for your President? They are no more qualified for such a station than a blacksmith is to make a watch!"

Now can it be possible that Mr. Haywood spoke such things? If he did he is a bolder man then we took him to be—that is, he is bold enough to express his real opinion in conflict with the pretended opinions of the great mass of his party.—It is Mr. Atchison of Missouri, one of the strongest Locofocos, and not a Whig, who attributes the remark to him.

Mr. Calhoun is receiving great and merited praise for his Speech on the Oregon question, an abstract of which will be found in this paper. We should have published the speech entire, but that the abstract was in type before we saw the speech. Its conservative and peaceful spirit will be hailed every where with joy.

LARGE FACTORY.—The Graniteville Manufacturing Company of Georgia have commenced the construction of a Cotton Factory 300 feet long by 62 wide.

We hear of several Factories in process of construction, and others in contemplation, in different parts of North Carolina, and doubt not, that if the Oregon question be peaceably settled, and the Tariff be not destroyed, manufactures in the South will receive a prodigious impetus.

NEW PAPER IN WILMINGTON.—We have received a new paper, of medium size, but very neat appearance, called "The Commercial," published tri-weekly in Wilmington, by Messrs. Stringer and Whitaker, at $5 per annum. This is the only tri-weekly paper published in the State, and we hope and believe that it will be so conducted as to insure an ample support to keep it alive.

A very destructive freshet has occurred in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, by the breaking up of the ice and snow. An immense amount of property was destroyed, and great damage done to Rail Roads, Canals, &c.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 16th Mr. Benton presented a Report from the Committee appointed to investigate the charge so positively made, and reiterated after denial, by the Washington Daily Times, (a paper said to be the organ of Cass, Allen and Co.) of corrupt communications between the British Minister and all the Whig and a portion of the Locofoco Senators. The Report, which was unanimously concurred in by the Committee, stated that the Editors of the paper, and all persons in any way named by them, were examined on oath, and not the slightest testimony was adduced to sustain the charge, though much was collected to prove its entire falsity. The Report concluded with a recommendation that the Editors and their Reporters be excluded from the Reporter's Gallery; which was adopted.

Mr. Calhoun then delivered the speech on Oregon, an abstract of which will be found in another column.

On Tuesday, after the morning hour, Mr. Berrien of Geo. addressed the Senate on the Oregon question. He expressed himself as happy that the cloud of war has blown over, and that the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the question is now growing clear and near.

On Wednesday, Mr. Archer of Va. spoke on the same side.

On Thursday, Mr. Niles of Con. spoke on the Oregon question in favor of the notice to be given in a dignified and suitable form, and *in favor of a compromise of the question on the 49th degree.*

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the River and Harbour Bill was taken and debated during most of a ten hours' sitting. Among others, Mr. Biggs of N. C. spoke against the right to make Internal Improvements, but in favor of an appropriation of $100,000 for Nag's Head, giving notice of his intention to offer such an amendment to the bill.

On Tuesday, after some other speeches, the Committee of the Whole commenced voting on various proposed amendments. Among the many offered was one, (offered in sport, we suppose) by Mr. Holmes of S. C. to appropriate $2,000,000 for improving the harbors of Texas. It was rejected. Before the amendments were all voted down, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, a bill to regulate the pay and mileage of Members of Congress being taken up, Mr. Yell moved to reduce the pay from $8 to $6 a day, and the mileage from $8 to $6 for every 20 miles travel; and to change the seat of Government from Washington City to St. Louis in Missouri. Mr. Geo. W. Jones proposed Jeffersonville, Indiana, because it was a free State, and he was desirous, if ever the seat of Government was removed, that it should go to a free State. The bill was laid over without taking a question.

The House then took up the Harbour bill, and resumed the process of voting down all sorts of amendments. Among those rejected, of course, was the following, which smells very much of the late New Hampshire election:—

Mr. Culver moved to insert the following item: "For facilitating the transportation of passengers up that branch of Salt river running through the State of New Hampshire $5,000, to be expended under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Patents."

An amendment offered by Mr. McKay, to make an appropriation "for completing the works for improving the navigation of the Cape Fear, upon which the great Southern mail is carried," was rejected; as was Mr. Biggs's amendment in favor of Nag's Head.

Finally, the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, in which some questions were taken on different items; but before getting through, the House adjourned.

On Thursday, the House continued to vote on the various items of the River and Harbour bill.

On Friday, the Harbor bill was finally passed, 110 to 91, and the House adjourned to Monday.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—Those who read the letter which we recently published, from the Hon. Abbott Lawrence of Boston to Ex-Senator Wm. C. Rives of Virginia, will scarcely fail to read the letter on the same subject which we publish to-day. It abounds with important *facts*, which every Southern man ought to reflect upon.

The Petersburg Intelligencer remarks with great point, that Mr. Lawrence's letters will not be printed for the use of the British Parliament, as was Mr. Walker's Report—for Mr. L. is looking to the interest of his own instead of a foreign country.

WHIG REVIEW.—The No. of this valuable work for the present month is embellished by an admirable likeness of the Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM. A sketch of his life and public services, from the pen of a distinguished friend, was to have accompanied the portrait, but, not being prepared in time, it will appear in the April No.

M. D's.—At the recent Commencement of the Medical College of the state of S. Carolina, 74 gentlemen received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, among them, there were from N. Carolina, Geo. C. Newby and Samuel A. Mims, of Fayetteville, G. D. Campbell, Moore county, Wm. E. Freeman, New Hanover county, A. J. McDowell, Asheville, and Wm. D. Whitted, Henderson county.

At the recent Commencement of the Richmond (Va.) Medical College, the Honorary Degree of M. D. was conferred upon Charles Lea Payne of Lexington, N. C.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mrs. Mary Oliver, near Rollin's Store P. O. Moore County, N. C., requests us to notice the disappearance of her son, John Oliver, who left home on the 17th ult. and has not since been heard of. He was subject to fits, and his mind was impaired, being constantly possessed with the idea that some person was pursuing him to shoot him, &c. He is about 31 or 32 years old, weighs 170 or 180, is well proportioned, strong, hale, and hearty looking. Before he was afflicted he had been to Alabama, and other places, and has recently talked of going to Tennessee.

Any information of him will be thankfully received by his distressed Mother.

☞Editors of papers requested to copy.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of his Majesty the King of Prussia, in the place of Henry Wheaton, who has asked to be recalled.

FROM TEXAS.—The army had marched from Corpus Christi towards the Rio Grande, much excited with a report that a Mexican army was on that river, ready to oppose them.

Another incendiary attempt was made in Raleigh on the night of the 12th inst., a fire having been kindled under the wooden dwelling house of Samuel M. Whitaker, Jr.

The Hon. Kenneth Rayner, late a member of Congress from North Carolina, has been seriously ill at Barnum's City Hotel, Baltimore, for some time past. His numerous friends will be gratified to learn that he is now on the recovery, and will soon be able to return to his home.

We learn that Mr. Thomas Ritchie, Jr., arrived in this city, by the cars, on Monday last, and proceeded at once to Chesterfield Court House, to give himself into the custody of the proper officers of that county. We are informed that Mr. Ritchie refused bail and that his trial will take place on the 25th inst.—*Richmond Whig.*

NO EXCUSE FOR A BALD HEAD.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, N. Y., in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, Feb. 15th, 1840.

DR. D. JAYNE.—*Dear Sir:* I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of the head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant's, appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you my hair has been nearly, if not quite, an inch longer the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any, when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hope of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the *hair humbugs* which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that *it will make the hair grow*, and no mistake at least on some heads.

GEO. W. EATON.

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 23. 3-3w

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on the 5th ult., Captain GILBERT McNEILL to Miss CATHARINE McNAIR, youngest daughter of Neill McNair, Esq. all of said county.

In Richmond, Va., on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Empie, Dr. WM. H. HILL, of Wilmington, to Miss ANN SMITH EMPIE, daughter of Dr. Empie.

At Lamonia, Florida, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. William Neil, Mr. JOHN Q. CROMARTIE to Miss ANN E. HART.

DIED,

In this County, on Thursday the 12th inst., after a lingering disease, of Consumption, Mrs. JENNETT McNEILL McALLISTER, wife of Alexander McAllister, Esq. in the 30th year of her age. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and her friends trust has gone to a world where her sufferings are at an end.

In Maury county, Tennessee, on the 4th inst., Mrs. M. W. HILL, consort of John Hill, Esq., and daughter of the late Thos. Waddill, Sen., of Anson county, N. C., leaving a family of young children. Her death was sudden, indeed she only spoke one word after illness appeared.—[*Com.*

At his residence in Butler County, Alabama, on the 4th inst., Dr. JOHN BARGE, formerly of this place.

At the residence of Capt. Jesse Caudell, in Anson county, on the 7th inst., ABSALOM CAUDELL, in the 89th year of his age—a Revolutionary Soldier. He was a respectable member of the Baptist Church for a number of years, and has left a large connection to lament his death, which was peaceful.

Near Rockford, Surry County, on the 1st instant, Col. WILLIAM P. DOBSON, in the 63d year of his age, for many years a member of the State Legislature.

In Surry county on the 22nd January last, CLAIBORNE HOWARD, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 84 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 24

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Oats,	40 a 50
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	7½
Cotton,	6¼ a 7¼	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

Remarks.—Not much Produce coming in. Sales of Cotton yesterday at 6¼ a 7¼. No other change to notice in our market.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 21.

Turpentine $4 and $2, tendency downward. Tar 1 60. Wide Boards 6 25. Timber 5 25.—Molasses 20 to 21. Bacon, hog round, 7½.

CHERAW MARKET—March 17.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6 to 7¾. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 80 to 1 00. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 45 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,141,754 bales, against 1,784,640 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 16th, steamer Evergreen, with Goods for a large number of persons in town and the interior, among them Messrs. J. Cowles, T. C. Pfohl, Marsh & Moffitt, Elliott, Marsh & Co. J & W Murphy.

ARRIVED, March 19, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for P. P. Johnson & Co., R. A. Stuart, E. W. Willkings, A. Johnson & Co., Gardner & McKethan, J. Huske & Son, W. Prior, J. H. & J. Martine, H. Leete, A. Jessup, M. McKinnon, J. Brown, A. & E. McPherson, J. Shaw, J. H. Hawley, J. D. Williams, W. Marsh, C. R. Jones, Hall & Johnson, W. Draughon, F. D. Breece, F. T. Ward, W. McIntyre, E. J. Hale, H. Branson, H. L. Myrover & Co., B. Rose & Son, Rev. J. Brantly, and Dr. B. Robinson, of this place; and for Murchison, Reid & Co., Blum & Son, H. A. London, Bishop Ives, W. O. McCauley, McLean & Hanner, J. L. Davis, R. C. Poe, F. Garner, W. Peck, N. Burrington, and others of the interior.

Also, March 21, Steamer Henrietta, with all the Goods from the Schr. Ellen that Agents were disposed to ship, for John Waddill, Jr., J. Huske & Son, and Mallett & Huske, of this place; and for Douthit, Bethel & Co., J. & J. S. Gibson, N. McLean, Mr. Lamhurt, J. W. Thomas, M. Stricklin, G. Goodwin, C. Montague, D. McDuffie, and F. J. Swann, of the interior.

Also, on the 17th, Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Goods for H. & E. J. Lilly, J. D. Williams, Murchison, Reid & Co., H. L. Myrover & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, G. & H. McMillan, W. McIntyre, J. Johnson, M. N. Leary, C. T. Haigh & Son, W. E. Kirkpatrick, J. Waddill, Jr. Hall & Johnson, and W. G. Matthews, of this place; and for J. H. Lindsey, R. A. King & Co., J. W. Thomas, Steed & Kearn, of the interior.

DEPARTED, March 20, Stm'r W. B. Meares, with 35,000 Hoop Poles for Wm. L. Hall, 236 bales Cotton, Flour, Yarns, &c.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 11.—Brig Stephen G. Bass from New York. 12.—Schrs. Alaric from New York, A. F. Thorn from do., Dart from Fall River, Monsoon from Philadelphia, Samuel Hyman from Hyde county. 13.—Schr. Suffolk from N. York. 14.—Brigs Telos from Boston, Samuel Potter from Havana; Schr. E. S. Powell from New York. 15.—Barque Saranac from Charleston. 17.—Schr. Express from New York. 18.—Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, Jos. Lybrand from Richmond. 19.—Brig Relief from St. Thomas.

FRESH STOCK.

THE Subscribers are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—

220 pieces Balzorines, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns, and Ginghams, some of which are very handsome; 850 ps. American and English Prints; 351 ps. low priced and fine Pantaloon Stuffs; 250 ps. Bleached Shirtings; 50 cases Fur and Wool Hats; 50 cases Shoes, assorted; 175 dozen Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Irish Linens and Lawns; Summer Cloths; 12-4 Linen Sheetings; Brown & Bleached Cotton ditto; Apron Checks; Tickings; Colored Cambrics; Brown and Bleached Hollands; Silesias; Linen and Cotton Drillings; Bombazines; black, blue-black and colored Silks; Oregon Stripes; Corded and Grass Skirts; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Paddings and Canvass; Sewing and Patent Thread; Spool Thread in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Gloves; Buttons and Combs, a good assortment; plain, plaid, and striped Muslins; Suspenders; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars, and Bosoms; Umbrellas, Parasols, and Shades; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Gymps and Fringes; Ribbons; Nankeens; Turkey Red; Shoe Thread; Paste Boards; Cap and Letter Paper; with many other desirable Goods not enumerated. All of which will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on the usual credits. Country Merchants will please call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
March 23. 3-3w

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and New York, a handsome and varied assortment of Seasonable Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

To which he would invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to purchase at retail. This Stock will be found to embrace the richest and latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods; Mantillas; Shawls; Embroideries; fine Cambric Hdkfs; Cravats; Shell Combs; Patent Ivory Toilet and Fine ditto; Kid Gloves, assorted colors; Oil Silk; Corded, Grass, and Hair-cloth Skirts; fashionable Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers; Shoes; Thread Edgings and Insertings; Polka and Lisle ditto ditto.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Super brown and black French Cloths and Cassimeres; black, brown, invisible green, and blue English do. do; figured and plain Satin and Silk Vestings; Linen Goods for light Summer wear; Suspenders; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a great variety of Worsted Goods for Coats and Pants; latest style of Hats; light Calfskin and Morocco Shoes and Pumps.

He would also say to Country Merchants, that he has bought expressly for the Wholesale trade, a very extensive assortment of cheap to fine Calicoes; bleached Shirtings; bleached and brown Drills; Ticking; Irish and brown Linens; brown Hollands; Linen Drills; Silesias; Paper Cambric; black and white Wiggans; Canvass; Padding; Sewing Silk and Twist; low priced Vestings; Oregon Stripes; Chambrays; blue and York Drills; Kent'ky Jeans; Coat, Vest, Pantaloons and Shirt Buttons of every variety; Tuck, Side, and Dressing Combs; Pins and Needles; Flax and Cotton Thread; Table and Pocket Cutlery; Collins' Axes; Straw, Wool, and Fur Hats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Sweet and Castor Oil; Essence of Peppermint, Cinnamon and Lemon; Cologne; Ink and Ink Powder; Indigo, (warranted best quality or nothing charged,) Madder; Camphor; Borax; Alum; Saleratus; Copperas; Spanish Brown; Powder, Shot and Lead; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt; Iron and Steel; French Brandy, Wine, and Gin. Together with many other Goods not named, which on examination will be found to render the assortment as complete and desirable as any in the market; all of which will be sold for Cash, Country Produce, or on time, as low as can be bought at any Store in town.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Brick Row, foot of Haymount.
March 23, 1846. 3tf

P. S. A few very superior Nova Scotia Grindstones, for Mills or Plantation use.

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas. Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

RICH DRESS GOODS.
NEW STYLES.
W. G. MATTHEWS

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, consisting of graduated Swiss Muslin Robes; embr'd Ombre Tarlton Ditto, Evening dresses;) graduated Broche Muslin and Muslin Gingham Robes; Broche, Satin Stripe, and Ombre Balzorines and Bereges; Mourning and ½ Mourning ditto; ditto Marquisse; Printed French Lawns and Muslins. Also, embr'd Lace Shawls and Scarfs; Berege Shawls and Scarfs; super worked Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs; French worked Chimezittes; under Collars and Collarettes; under Sleeves; Silk Gloves and Mitts; light col'd and black Kid Gloves; Bonnets and Flowers, &c., &c., with a variety of other Spring and Summer Goods, too tedious to mention, which will be sold cheap for *Cash*, or to those who will pay when called on.

Fayetteville, March 24, 1846. 3-3w

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale TWO Shares of the Capital Stock of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company. Application may be made to Mr. C. P. Mallett, with whom a power for transfer will be left.

A. R. KETCHUM.
March 23. 3tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th inst., a Negro girl by the name of AIMY, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. She has a small spot on one side of her face that is darker than the balance of the skin; she stands quite erect. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail in this State so that I get her.

DANIEL McDONALD.
Moore county, March 21, 1846. 3-tf

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, (latest styles;) Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embr'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, (all qualities and prices;) Collars; Chimezetts; Scarfs; cotton and silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3tf

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Our Stock is large, consisting of **Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,** which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
March 1846. 3-4w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of cloths; fancy and black cassimere; french cassimeres; fancy marseilles and satin vestings; buff ditto; balzorines; french muslins & lawns; baraxes; embroidered swiss and jaconet muslins; cambrics; victoria lawn; alpacas; cashmeretts; drap d'ette; drap devene; chambrays; kremlins; cotton plaids; earlston; ginghams; linens; edgings; laces; gloves; suspenders; buttons; thread; fashionable hats; china, pearl, florence, gipsey and lawn bonnets; boots; leather and gaiter shoes; slippers; berege and silk shawls; kent'ky jeans; stocks; scarf; ribbons; silk hdk'fs; calicoes; panama and palm-leaf hats; feather fans; cotton hose and half hose; artificials; gymps; and many other articles in the dry goods line too tedious to enumerate. Purchasers will please give us a call and examine for themselves.

A. & E. McPHERSON.
March 23. 3-4w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Direct from New York and Philadelphia, at the New Store West side Hay Street, a few doors above Market Square. The Stock embraces a great variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Spring and Summer wear, together with a good stock of fine BOOTS AND SHOES; Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Bonnets, &c.; Iron, Steel, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Hardware, heavy Trace Chains, Cooper's Tools, &c.

P. TAYLOR.
March 21, 1846. 3-2m

LIME.

350 CASKS Thomaston LIME, in good order. Apply to
E. W. WILLKINGS.
March 23. 3-tf

JUST RECEIVED,
At the Fruit and Toy Store.

12 BOXES RAISINS,
4 ditto fresh Lemons,
10,000 Principe and Havana Cigars,
Preserved Ginger,
Nutmegs, Cloves,
Young Hyson Tea,
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Sperm Candles, Pickles, &c., for sale by
W. PRIOR.
March 21. 3-3w

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES assorted CANDIES.
ALSO,
An assortment of Ready-made **Summer Clothing,** consisting of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 20. 3tf

Ho! for Oregon!

NEW AND FASHIONABLE
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

G. U. SMITH, from New York, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken part of the Store of John Sillian, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all of its various branches; and as he intends all work entrusted to his care shall be made up in a style not surpassed by any establishment in New York or Philadelphia, and trusting to his skill alone, he would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Cutting done at all times, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

March 23. 3tf

SHAVING SOAP.

THE Super Essential Walnut Oil Military Shaving SOAP, superior to all other for Shaving, price 25 cents, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 23. 3-tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Harness HORSE. A credit may be had if desirable.
C. B. MALLETT.
March 23. 3tf

Fayetteville Wagon Yard, March 20, 1846.

THE Subscriber respectfully renders his thanks to those who have patronised him in the horse trading line during the three weeks' stay he has made in Fayetteville.

He now informs the public generally, that he will leave next Friday morning, and would be glad to see all those who are in want of good horses, either by purchasing or swapping, before he leaves the Wagon Yard.

SAMUEL MAXWELL,
of Tennessee.
[wp]

RANAWAY.

FROM the subscriber, living near Little Catfish P. O. Marion District, S. C. a tolerably black negro boy named WALKER, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, square shoulders, his head appears to be drawn down between his shoulders, when spoken to he is slow to speak, but when he does speak is very quick and short, and is apt to look straight at the person he is talking to and shut one eye when he goes to speak. He wore off brown woolen round coat and pants, rather ragged, and a good wool hat. He was purchased from Maj. Arch'd McKay, of Richmond county, N. C. in Nov. last, who bought him from a trader who had purchased him in Richmond, Va. about a year ago. I have no doubt that he is endeavoring to make his way back to Virginia.

I will pay a liberal reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get him again.

JAS. W. BASS.
March 23, 1846. 3-tf

North Carolinian and Raleigh Register copy till forbid and forward account to J. W. B.

NEW BOOKS.

ALL the latest publications just received. No room for particulars.
E. J. HALE.
March 24.

POETRY.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

SPRING.

BY J. T. WALL.

She comes! she comes! the goddess of spring!
And the gleam of her bright and waving wing,
As she sweeps along thro' the breeze and beam
Brightens the waves of the waking stream.
She comes! and the grim old winter king
Has spread to the blast his frosty wing,
And far away in the north has flown,
To his frozen halls and his icy throne!
A mantle of beauty and life is cast
Wherever the vernal goddess has passed—
She has shaken her wing and the sparkling showers
Have fallen to earth and turn'd to flowers;
She has breathed on the peaks of the lofty mountains,
And their snows are gone, and the cool sweet fountains
Thro' their valleys are bursting wild and free,
And their waves make music and mirth and glee!
The fields away in the distance are seen,
Robing themselves in colors of green;
The blue-bells peep from their woodland bowers,
Inhaling the breath of joyous hours;
And flowers are springing in vale and dell,
And many a tale of love they tell;
Oh! many a story their blossoms will speak,
And many a blush to the burning cheek
Will [illegible] when they pass as a parting token
Of vows [illegible] and promises broken!
The birds are here, and their trilling strain
Gladdens the earth and sky again;
The lark is up with the morn's first ray,
And [illegible] speeds away;
And the robin has come that was gone so long,
Gladdening [illegible] with his joyous song;
And [illegible] in the warm sunlight,
As he glances away in his airy flight.
The [illegible] sky o'er the lake is bending—
Its own deep blue to its bright wave lending;
The earth from its wintry sleep is waking,
A world of beauty upon us is breaking—
But my [illegible] thy beauties to sing,
So, welcome! welcome! spring! sweet spring!
Morgantown, Apr. 15, 1845.

A [illegible].—"Are you in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature?" asked a manager of an election in Alabama, of a voter. "Who?" said the voter, whose name was Amos Veasy, and withal, tolerably green. "Are you in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature, sir?" "Biennial Sessions! I don't know him—is he any kin to Rich Sessions, sir? Ef he is I'll be darned ef you ketch me votin' for him. You never hearn me tell 'bout that fight I had long with Rich Sessions, up in Shelby—did you?" "Never mind your fights now Mr. Veasy: answer, yea or nay."

"I do'nt know what you mean by your yea and nay, but I'll be darned ef I vote for enny uv the Sessions family, no how you can fix it! Bill Biennial Sessions, indeed!—just as much fit for Guvnor as [illegible] is for a [illegible]!"

Musical Bed.—A mechanic in Bohemia has invented a musical bed. By means of hidden mechanism, pressure upon the bed causes a soft and gentle air of Auber to be played, which continues long enough to lull the most wakeful to sleep. At the head is a clock, the hand of which being placed at the hour the sleeper wishes to awake, when the time arrives, the bed plays a march of Spontini, with drums and cymbals, &c., in short, with noise enough to rouse the seven sleepers.

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity [illegible] Wheels [illegible] by the use of [illegible] of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers [illegible] 100 Rights in North Carolina [illegible] in operation [illegible]. [illegible]

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels is $[illegible].

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with [illegible] 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one third of [illegible].

[illegible]
A. [illegible]
Cumberland.
[illegible]
Christopher Monroe
Alex. Williams
Col. A. S. McNeill
[illegible] Smith
John McMillan
John Evans
J. W. Howard.
Bladen.
Gen. James McKay
Robert Melvin
S. N. Richardson
Thomas C. Smith
[illegible] Wright
John Smith
Sampson.
G. T. Barksdale
[illegible]
John H. Spearman
Hardy Royal
New Hanover.
James Murphy
Charles Henry
Onslow.
Robert Ward
Greene.
Thomas Hooker.

Guilford.
Dr. Fields
Lenoir.
Thomas Rouse
Mr. Lassiter
Jones.
James McDaniel
Craven.
John Bryant
Columbus.
Lot Williamson
Robeson.
W. C. McNeill
Richmond.
John C. McLaurin
John L. Fanney
Anson.
A. Bauchum
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
Caswell.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright
Chatham.
Cole & Beardy
Smith & Pullen
S. Clegg
Wake.
S. Beasly
Johnston.
J. T. Leach.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting up these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least [illegible] in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Fresh Thomastown LIME. 10 x 12 and 8 x 10 Window GLASS, And a general assortment of Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs.

B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 7, 1846. 93 tf

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 75; do. Crock of Gold, 50; do. Twins and Heart, 50; Legal Rights of Women, 90; Pictorial History of the Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 19; Mother's Book, 80; Wilson on Healthy Skin, 1 10; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50; New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
February 2.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the late George Miller, in Rowan County, six miles south of Salisbury, some time during the month of July last, a bright mullatto girl named HARRIET. Having purchased the said girl, I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me, in the said county of Rowan, four miles southwest of Salisbury. It is believed that she is now in the county of Davidson, Randolph, Chatham, or Cumberland, passing herself, no doubt, as a free girl. She has a small scar over one of her eyes, and a fire brand on her thigh, and is a little freckled across the nose. She is about 21 years of age, five feet two inches high and stout built. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or $20 for her confinement in some jail so I can get her again. Letters on the subject addressed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

HENRY MILLER.
December 13, 1845. 97-3mo.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

Boot & Shoe Making.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has recently REMOVED to the South side of Hay street, nearly opposite Briggs's Hotel, where he intends continuing the

Boot and Shoe Making Business

In all its branches. Having in his employment several first rate workmen, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit, as well as to receive, a liberal share of public patronage.

D. G. HUMPHREY.
Jan'y 7, 1846. 93-3m

Just Received and for Sale.

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 Quarter cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do. do. ditto ditto,
50 Boxes prime Cheese,
[illegible] Apples, [illegible].
[illegible], Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

[illegible] Cloths and Dress Goods,
[illegible] and Straw Bonnets,
[illegible] Gentlemen's Cloth Shoes,
[illegible] Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 15, 1845. [illegible]

---

20 DOZEN Castor and Sweet OIL, [illegible] quality, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 94-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE HALF of those valuable Building Lots adjoining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The [illegible] about 12 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

3000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be sold at the [illegible] at moderate prices.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 22. 90-tf

Planting Potatoes.

130 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes, 10 bbls. Tanners' OIL. For sale by

H. BRANSON.
Jan. 17, 1846. 93-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $377,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 15 Wall Street.

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,
Edward Richardson,
James Phalen,
S. A. Lawrence,
Edwin R. Tremain,
S. M. Crandall,
John Brevsted,
James Cruikshank,
J. Leander Starr,
William B. Cozzens,
Herman D. Gould,
Theodore A. Meyer,
Cyrus Chenery,
Lawrence Hill,
W. H. Townsend,
Robert Lane,
John T. Gilchrist,
J. H. Suydam,

Charles L. Vose,
Zadock Pratt,
George C. De Kay,
Loring Andrews,
Joseph B. Nones,
Leonard Appleby,
Asa S. Crosby,
John J. Herrick,
Abraham Van Nest,
John B. Lasala,
Samuel Sherwood,
James Cook,
E. T. Aldrich,
George Whitaker,
Thomas Monahan,
George Palen,
William Burgoyne.

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incoporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving, at the second Tenement of Mrs. Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods.

Consisting in part of

[illegible] black, brown, drab, invisible green, and beaver Cloths; Fancy and French Cassimeres; Sattinetts; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Flannels; plain and fancy Velvet, Satin and French Cashmere Vestings; Stocks, Cravats, and Scarfs; Merino [illegible], Bosoms and Collars; an assortment of [illegible] and Vest Buttons; Cord and Buttons; Canvass; [illegible] brown and bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Linens; col'd and white Cambric Muslins, [illegible] Linen Cambric, Hemstitch, and [illegible] Handkerchiefs; Alpacas; Thibet and Indiana Cloths for Ladies' cloaks; Muslin and supr. French [illegible] Calicoes; [illegible] Swiss and [illegible] Prints; Laces, Edgings; [illegible] Quillings; Pipings; [illegible] Sewings; spool cotton and linen Thread, assorted colors; twisted Silk; cotton and worsted Matts; super black and col'd kid Gloves; [illegible] merino, and cotton ditto; white and black [illegible] Hose; ditto merino Persian ditto; cashmere [illegible], Thibet, and other Shawls; work [illegible] Glasses; shell, twist, tucks, and side Combs; [illegible] super Needles, Pins, Scissors; taffeta [illegible] satin bonnet and cap Ribbons.

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods have been purchased at [illegible] in New York and Philadelphia, and consequently will be sold LOW for Cash, or exchanged to those who will pay cash when [illegible].

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE exercises of this school will be resumed in the months of April and October. The following are the very low rates of Tuition per month of four weeks, viz:—

For the Languages and Mathematics, $1 00
For English Grammar and Geography, 80
For Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, &c. 50

Also, a session for [illegible] months, with payment in advance, quarterly, or for the time of a session. Particular attention will be paid to the discipline of the mind in sound knowledge and religion.

H. McLAURIN.
Nov. 13, 1845. 86-tf

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 11, 1845. 8-tf

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of a kindred nature, 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases; price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
Nov. 1. 83-6mpd

A Valuable Medicine.

The Best of PILLS.

REWARD.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 15, 1845. 84-tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

GARDEN SEED.

SUGAR AND EARLY CORN, just received and for sale by

MALLETT & HUSKE.
Jan. 26, 1846. 95-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Plaid De-Lains; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Baizorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do; Brown Holland and Linen; Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; supr. Woolen ditto; black Silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Lamb's Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle ditto; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.

ALSO,

Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, Rio and Java; green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; Cognac ditto; Starch; Alum; Shellac; Litharge; Saleratus; Lamp-black; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8x10 and 10x12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Pumps.

October 27, 1845. 82-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the house having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.
Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846. 97-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscribers having determined to bring their business to a close by the first of April, do now offer their entire Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

At reduced prices, for Cash or exchange for Produce. The Groceries consist in part of

5 hhds. Sugar, 25 bags Rio Coffee, 10 tons Iron, 25 bbls. Whiskey, 200 Sacks Salt,

Together with many other articles which it is needless to mention. Call and see for yourselves.

COOK & HODGES.
Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

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3 TONS Wagon BOXES and Hollow WARE, a superior article, for sale one-third less than former prices, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 94-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1845.

Edward Kearsey *vs.* Milley Kearsey.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Subpena and alias Subpena have been returned "not found," and proclamation having been made, at the door of the Court House, to appear and answer as commanded in said Subpena, and the said Milley Kearsey having failed to appear: It is Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to answer the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, A. McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

92-3m] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

Thomas Powell *vs.* Betsey Powell, Polly Parker, Gilbert Bramble and wife Becky, William Bullard and wife Suckey, Ambrose Bullard, and Daniel Powell.

Petition for division of Personal Property.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants, Polly Parker and Daniel Powell, do not reside within the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, for the said absent Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, and answer, plead, or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

1500] WM. MILLICAN, Clerk.

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and birdseye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 23, 1845. 75tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq.
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

SMITH & GAUSE,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89-Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

ONE HALF OF THE

Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE.
Dec. 2.

"Joy's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," and "W. W. Clark's Nerve & Bone Liniment."

THE Subscriber, having been appointed sole Agent for this place, would inform the Afflicted, that he has just received per Steamer "Evergreen," one case of the above Medicines.

☞ The afflicted are earnestly requested to give it a trial. ☜ A. J. ERAMBERT, Ag't.

Dec. 23. 90-tf

MOLASSES.

JUST RECEIVED per last Steamer, 20 hhds. prime MOLASSES. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 26. 95tf

NEW

Fashionable Goods.

H. LEETE,

(PERSON STREET.)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Laine; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbon—Straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 84tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.

(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n.
John J. Palmer, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq.
George Barclay, Esq.
Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq.
Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which are [illegible] most advantageous to the assured [illegible] seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees, available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy [illegible] as to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance [illegible] prospectus.

The actual and declared profits [illegible] of successive reports, [illegible] [illegible] These profits [illegible] may be paid in cash, if desired.

[illegible]

The rates of [illegible] [illegible] Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully invited to examine the [illegible]—and the [illegible] Loan Department—before [illegible].

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

[illegible]

Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 [illegible]	$1 [illegible]	$1 [illegible]
20	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
25	0 98	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
30	1 21	1 50	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
35	1 36	1 54	2 53	2 [illegible]
40	1 [illegible]	1 61	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
45	1 72	1 78	3 [illegible]	3 85
50	1 91	2 10	4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 [illegible]
60	3 73	4 25	6 [illegible]	7 [illegible]

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information [illegible].

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. [illegible]

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c., to the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, in the New Buildings, to which place he invites his friends and customers.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
February 11. [illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call at John Fort's, and make payment. Their accounts and notes will remain in his hands until the 1st of February, after which time they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

E. N. FORT.
Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1845. 94-tf

WHOLESALE

HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE,

JENNINGS & OGDEN,

No. 138 Water Street, N. York.

JENNINGS & OGDEN continue to manufacture HATS of every description and quality, embracing all the different styles of Fashionable and Broad Brim HATS, among which are—

Fine Nutria, Super White and Black Brush, Super Moleskin, Drab Beaver & Russia Hats,

With many other descriptions too numerous to mention.

Merchants who are desirous of procuring a neat and tasty article for their Retail Trade, can have their wants supplied by making application to J. & O. And while we offer such inducements to Fashionable Retailers, we would say to the Wholesale Buyer and Country Merchants, that our Stock on hand and constantly manufacturing comprises every thing suited to your wants. HATS here can be found from the Lowest Quality to the Finest, which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.
ELIAS R. OGDEN.
New York, Jan'y 1846. 95-3m

Southern Harmonics,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS.

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

THE NAUTILUS

(MUTUAL)

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET

THIS Company, recently organized upon the improved and deservedly popular plan of "Mutual Assurance," will confine its business closely to Insurance on Lives.

It commences with a capital of $[illegible], which will be continually augmenting as its business increases. The rates of Premium correspond with those of other American Companies.

One of the peculiar advantages attending Insurance with this Company is, that all the assured share annually in its profits, and as [illegible] its success, for its Charter provides [illegible] every member shall be entitled [illegible] proportional share of the amount of [illegible] earned, after deducting [illegible] of such premium." These [illegible] profits will be safely invested [illegible] constituting a [illegible] for the benefit and security [illegible].

The Rates of Insurance [illegible]

[illegible]

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, P[illegible].
A. M. MERCHANT, [illegible].

Lewis Benton, Secretary.
Pliny Freeman, Actuary.

[illegible]

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM [illegible] the Medical Examiner [illegible].

[illegible] Mutual Life Insurance [illegible] the Augusta Insurance and Banking Co. [illegible]

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Feb'y [illegible]

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Feb*ruary Term, 1846.

[illegible]

Witness, H. H. Robinson, Clerk [illegible] A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American [illegible].

[illegible] H. H. ROBINSON, C. C. C.

Dr. Turner's Pills,

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, or Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor [illegible] cured by these Pills [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's [illegible] E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been a well known Practising Physician in this County for about [illegible] years past.—*Editor Observer.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

James Moore, Ex'r, *vs.* Jane Moore, Thomas D. Moore, James King, Guardian of the minor heirs of Walter D. Moore, dec'd, John T. Moore and wife, Curtis Thompson and wife, Benjamin Brothers and wife, Harriet D. Moore, and Henry N. Moore.

IT appearing that Thomas D. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, Guardian of minor heirs of Walter D. Moore, dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, for the said Thomas D. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, Guardian, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Sampson, at Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and show cause why the last Will and Testament of James Moore, dec'd, shall not be admitted to solemn and final Probate.

Witness, T. I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Clinton, the 3d Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and 70th year of American Independence.

1500] T. I. FAISON, Clerk.

Blank Warrants for sale here.